

**FBIS****DAILY REPORT  
CONTENTS***China*

Vol 1 No 015

21 January 1983

## PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

## GENERAL

Warsaw Pact Aims, Europe 'Nuclear Contest' Cited A 1  
UN Committee Refutes PRC-S.Africa Trade Rumors A 2

## UNITED STATES

Reagan, Nakasone Discuss Trade, Defense Issues B 1  
U.S. Reports GNP Declines 1.8 Percent in 1982 B 1

## SOVIET UNION

Gromyko FRG Visit Seeks To 'Disrupt' Arms Plan C 1  
RENMIN RIBAO Analysis [21 Jan] C 1  
PRAVDA, IZVESTIYA Hit U.S. Disarmament Proposals C 4

## NORTHEAST ASIA

'Positive' Plan for U.S. Withdrawal From Korea D 1  
[RENMIN RIBAO 21 Jan]  
Protocol With DPRK Signed on River Navigation D 2  
Nakasone U.S. Remarks Spark Controversy in Japan D 2  
Japan Paper Says USSR To Aim Missiles at Asia D 3

## SOUTHEAST ASIA &amp; PACIFIC

Thailand, U.S. Conduct Joint Naval Exercises E 1  
Vietnamese Incursions into Thailand Reported E 1

## SOUTH ASIA

RENMIN RIBAO on Kabul Army's Sale of USSR Goods [19 Jan] F 1  
Pakistan, India To Hold Cooperation Talks F 1  
Cultural Mission Off to Sri Lanka, Bangladesh F 1

## WESTERN EUROPE

European Position on Trade With East Bloc Viewed G 1  
European Parliament on Independent Defense Need G 1  
Correction to Item on Thatcher Falklands Visit G 2

## EASTERN EUROPE

Poland Protests U.S. Expulsion of PAP Newsman H 1  
Industrial Cooperation Protocol Signed With SFRY H 1

## MIDDLE EAST &amp; AFRICA

RENMIN RIBAO Editorial Views Zhao Africa Tour [20 Jan]	I 1
SWAPO's Nujoma Leads Delegation on Visit to PRC	I 3
Ji Pengfei Meets Outgoing Zairian Ambassador	I 3
CPC Delegation Departs for Iraq, Sudan 19 Jan	I 3

## WESTERN HEMISPHERE

Venezuela President Receives U.S. Official	J 1
Nonaligned Coordinating Group Meets in Nicaragua	J 1
Panama Condemns U.S. Policy	J 1
Nicaragua on Weapons Capture	J 2
Falklands Issue Discussed	J 2
Colombia Seeks Membership	J 3
Mexican Socialists Conclude Visit to PRC	J 3
Visit Fudan University	J 3
Leave for Home	J 4
Canadian Prime Minister's Asian Tour Noted	J 4

## PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Leaders Address Ideological, Political Meeting	K 1
Hu Yaobang Stresses Reforms	K 1
Deng Liqun, Others Elected	K 2
Shoudu Steel Official	K 2
Daqing Oilfield Official	K 4
Yao Yilin Addresses Textile Prices Forum	K 4
Mao, Other Leaders Group Photo Reproduced, Sold	K 6
[RENMIN RIBAO 19 Jan]	
Editorial on Responsibility Systems in Commerce	K 6
[RENMIN RIBAO 20 Jan]	
Economics of Responsibility System Explained	K 8
State Council Supplemental Investment Provision	K 9
Rural Electrification Projects To Be Developed	K 9
Newsletter on Universal Primary Education	K 10
RENMIN RIBAO on Development of People's Congress [14 Jan]	K 12
RENMIN RIBAO on Chemical Mine Construction [17 Jan]	K 15
Yu Qiuli Addresses PLA Sports Delegation	K 17
Home Electrical Appliance Use Increases	K 17
Daqing Petrochemical Works Conserves Energy	K 18
Iron, Steel Industry Decreases Energy Use	K 19
Natural Science Societies Begin Seminars 16 Jan	K 19
Efforts To Promote Marine Farming Reported	K 20
Science Ship Prospects for Mineral, Oil Deposits	K 20
CPC Member Ji Zhi Dies in Beijing 3 Jan	K 21
PLA Institute Assists Civilian Plants	K 21
PLA Navy Units Improve Appearance, Discipline	K 22
PLA Air Force To Issue 'Flying Safety Badges'	K 22
Ba Yi Urges Normalization of PRC-USSR Relations	K 22

## PRC REGIONAL AFFAIRS

## EAST REGION

Shanghai Hails Formation of Armed Police Force	O 1
Briefs: Shanghai Import Processing;	O 1
Shanghai Bulk Carrier Launching	

## CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

Ren Zhongyi Visits Guangdong Product Fair	P 1
Hainan Island: Ren Zhongyi Speaks at School	P 1
Henan's Liu Jie Speaks on Restructuring	P 2
Briefs: Guangdong Microwave Communications,	P 6
Guangxi Low-Yield Field Improvement;	
Hubei Afforestation; Wuhan Railway	
Bureau Rewarded	

## SOUTHWEST REGION

Xizang's Yin Fatang on Spiritual Civilization	Q 1
Briefs: Yunnan Water Conservation;	Q 2
Yunnan Grain Procurement	

## PRC MEDIA ON TAIWAN AFFAIRS

ZHEJIANG RIBAO Reports Capture of KMT Spy Boat [12 Jan]	U 1
Chen Guoshao Commentaries on Taiwan 'Trilogy'	U 1
4 January	U 1
6 January	U 3
7 January	U 4
9 January	U 6

## TAIWAN

U.S. Relations With Taiwan, PRC Examined	V 1
[LIEN HO PAO 4 Jan]	

## HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

Jiang, Zhang Death Sentences May Be Commuted	W 1
[HSIN WAN PAO 20 Jan]	
TA KUNG PAO on U.S.-PRC Textile Controversy [20 Jan]	W 1
Zhao Ziyang on Hainan Island for Inspection	W 3
[TA KUNG PAO 19 Jan]	
TA KUNG PAO: Ye Jianying Arrives in Guangzhou [16 Jan]	W 3
5 Jan Plane Hijacking in China Unsuccessful	W 3
[HSIANG KANG SHIH PAO 9 Jan]	
Liao Chengzhi on Recovering Hong Kong	W 4
[TA KUNG PAO 18 Jan]	
More on Liao Remarks [TA KUNG PAO 17 Jan]	W 4
Liao on Hong Kong Economy	W 5
[SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST 17 Jan]	
Future Status of Hong Kong Discussed	W 6
Sino-British Talks Deadlocked	W 6
[WEN WEI PO 16 Jan]	
Sino-British Cooperation	W 7
[HSIN WAN PAO 16 Jan]	
Proposal on Hong Kong Issue	W 8
[HSIN WAN PAO 10 Jan]	
Hong Kong Self-Rule Urged	W 9
[WEN WEI PO 18 Jan]	
Hong Kong's Future Prospects	W 11
[HSIN WAN PAO 14 Jan]	

WARSAW PACT AIMS, EUROPE 'NUCLEAR CONTEST' CITED

06190553 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service In Chinese 0739 GMT 15 Jan 83

[Special Telegram (TAW RIBAO) Current Events Talk: "The 'Peace offensive' of the Warsaw Pact Organization and Nuclear Contest in Europe" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 15 Jan (XINHUA) -- Current events talk by Yang Wenke: "The 'Peace offensive' of the Warsaw Pact Organization and Nuclear Contest in Europe"

The summit conference of member states of the Warsaw Pact Organization held in Prague 4-5 January adopted a lengthy "political declaration" calling for nuclear disarmament in Europe by both the East and the West and proposing that member states of the Warsaw Pact and NATO sign a treaty of mutual non-use of force. International opinion regards the declaration as another "peace offensive" mounted by the Warsaw Pact Organization against NATO while striving to maintain Soviet military "superiority."

The Warsaw Pact Organization made this proposal at a time when the arms race between the two major military blocs in Europe is intensifying further. Europe has always been the focus of contention between the two superpowers. Both the Soviet Union and the United States have for many years spent enormous manpower and material and financial resources on arms expansion. The Soviet Union has long deployed 330 SS-20 medium-range missiles in the western part of its territory. This type of missile has a range of 5,000 kilometers and can be launched from the Soviet Union to hit any city in the West European countries. Moreover, in addition to large numbers of troops, it has also deployed more than 300 SS-4 and SS-5 missiles in East European countries. By contrast, NATO has deployed only the Pershing-I missile which has a range of 700 kilometers. In view of this situation, NATO held successive meetings of defense ministers and foreign ministers in December 1979 and decided to have the United States deploy 108 Pershing-II missiles and 464 land-based cruise missiles in Britain, West Germany, Italy and two other West European countries beginning the end of 1983, to break the Soviet "nuclear superiority." In the last year or so, some West European countries have reiterated their determination to deploy the new American medium-range missiles this year. Moscow will be within range of these two types of missiles when deployed.

In view of the momentum of NATO's nuclear arms expansion, the "declaration" of the Warsaw Pact Organization's summit conference proposed talks on limiting nuclear armament in Europe, establishing nuclear-free zones in northern Europe, the Balkans and the Mediterranean area and other measures, and the signing of a "treaty of mutual non-use of military forces and the maintenance of peaceful relations" between NATO and Warsaw Pact Organization member states. The "declaration" called on NATO to give serious consideration to these proposals and to make a "constructive response."

After the "declaration" was made public the Western countries have given different responses. U.S. President Reagan said that the Warsaw Pact Organization's proposal "merits consideration," but any peace proposal must be "consulted" on with NATO allies. A spokesman for the French Ministry of External Relations pointed out that wording in the "declaration" about guaranteeing that member countries of the two military blocs will not resort to force is nothing new. He held that what is important is not to add new restrictions but to fulfill the obligations stipulated in the United Nations Charter. Forty-eight hours after the "declaration" was made public, Britain "changed its attitude from being cool and skeptical to being positive and interested."



British Foreign Secretary Pym felt that "it is a document of great significance." The Italian Foreign Ministry held that the Warsaw Pact proposal "is a positive sign and not of propaganda value." West Germany's foreign minister said that the Warsaw Pact is gradually getting close to accepting some Western positions on disarmament.

The Western press held that the Warsaw Pact Organization summit conference reflects the fact that the Warsaw Pact Organization "has a very strong sense of crisis" with regard to NATO's decision to deploy American Pershing-11 missiles and cruise missiles in West Europe.

Some pointed out that the summit conference's proposal "was a clever shock stratagem adopted to counter the U.S. President's tough line." Some held that the purpose of the "peace offensive" mounted by the Warsaw Pact bloc was many-faceted: To make use of the desire for peace of the Western European public to mount a "European antinuclear movement" against the United States, to "sow dissension between the United States and its European allies," to "lure the West into expanding its economic cooperation with the Soviet Union" and to "prevent the United States from deploying new missiles in Europe."

1983 will be a crucial year in intensifying nuclear contest between the two major military blocs with the respective participation of the two nuclear superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union. In this rivalry one side is striving to maintain its "nuclear superiority" and the other side is striving to break the opponent's "nuclear superiority." Neither will make any concession easily. Therefore, people are waiting to see what complicated changes will take place in the European situation this year.

#### UN COMMITTEE REFUTES PRC-S. AFRICA TRADE RUMORS

06210220 Beijing XINHUA in English 0134 GMT 21 Jan 83

[Text] United Nations, January 20 (XINHUA) -- The chairman of the U.N. Special Committee Against Apartheid said today that stories about China's selling enriched uranium to South Africa had proved to be a blatant lie.

The remarks were contained in a press release issued by the special committee here today in response to a letter addressed by Chinese Permanent Representative to the United Nations Ling Qing yesterday on allegations about China's trading with South Africa or supplying South Africa with enriched uranium.

Mr. Yusuf Maitama-Sule, chairman of the special committee, expressed his appreciation to China for its communication. The chairman recalled what he had stated on May 26, 1982: "The enemy is doing its utmost -- and I refer to the Pretoria regime and its friends -- to deceive, slander and divide us."

Chinese Permanent Representative Ling Qing reiterated in his letter to Mr. Maitama-Sule yesterday that "China supports the position and demand of the African countries and the special committee regarding comprehensive sanctions against the South African authorities, and refuses to have any political, economic, trade or cultural relations with South Africa, directly or indirectly."

Ling Qing also reassured Maitama-Sule that "China will continue to maintain close cooperation with the special committee and will support all its work and activities conducive to the South African people's struggle against apartheid."

## REAGAN, NAKASONE DISCUSS TRADE, DEFENSE ISSUES

OW0101 Beijing XINHUA in English 1116 GMT 20 Jan 83

[Text] Washington, January 19 (XINHUA) -- Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone today continued talks with U.S. President Reagan on world and bilateral issues. Emerging from the talks, both leaders emphasized positive elements in the relations between the two countries. But it was revealed that there were no breakthroughs on the specific trade issues of interest to the United States.

After the talks, Reagan openly urged Japan to open its market to American exports. He said in a statement that although he was "aware of the political sensitivity in Japan" to tariff cuts and other measures taken by the Nakasone government to encourage further access of some American goods, he still maintained that "nothing would better prove to the American people the good intentions of Japanese trading partners than tangible progress in revising relevant Japanese certification laws and regulations, to remove obstacles" to American goods.

Nakasone in his statement stressed "the important relations of alliance" and "solid cooperation" between Japan and the United States. He said he and Reagan reaffirmed that "both Japan and the United States intend to share responsibilities in the world appropriate to both countries." "Frictions between our two countries can be solved by consultation," he declared.

The two parties agreed upon the establishment of a joint working group on energy cooperation and Japanese participation in U.S. space-shuttle program.

Referring to U.S. criticism of substantial Japanese car imports to this country, the Japanese prime minister urged at a news conference this afternoon that the United States should "avoid protectionism at all costs and defend the free trade system." He said the Japanese will study the state of American automobile industry before deciding whether to extend a limit on exports of Japanese cars to the United States.

On the defense issue, Nakasone emphasized that Japan will exercise its right of defense and commit itself to "exclusively defensive posture," while honoring the agreement reached between former Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki and President Reagan.

He also had talks with Reagan on the Soviet military buildup in the Far East and in the Japanese northern territories, he said. The prime minister told THE WASHINGTON POST in an interview yesterday that to prevent Soviet Backfire bombers from penetrating the Japanese Archipelago and Soviet submarines from passing four straits that go through the Japanese islands are Japan's defense goals.

In the past two days Nakasone also met with Vice-President George Bush, Secretary of State George Shultz, Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger and members of Congress. He is scheduled to leave for home tomorrow morning.

## U.S. REPORTS GNP DECLINES 1.8 PERCENT IN 1982

OW010129 Beijing XINHUA in English 1114 GMT 20 Jan 83

[Text] Washington, January 19 (XINHUA) -- The U.S. gross national product declined at an annual rate of 1.5 percent in the fourth quarter of 1982, bringing the decline for the entire year to 1.8 percent, the steepest slide since 1946, the Commerce Department announced today.

The decline for all of 1982 was more than four times the 0.4 percent drop during the 1980 recession, the most recent previous national business relapse. Real GNP rose 1.9 percent in 1981.

According to the report of the Commerce Department, real, or inflation-adjusted, GNP shrank to 3.676 trillion dollars for 1982. Before adjusting for inflation, GNP rose 4.1 percent to 3.085 trillion dollars.

Meanwhile, the Federal Reserve Board reported earlier that production in U.S. factories and mines was down 8.2 percent in 1982 from 1981. It was the biggest annual drop since the 8.9 percent recorded in 1974, during the 1973-75 recession.

The nation's factories operated at only 67.3 percent of capacity in December, the lowest recorded by government figures that go back to 1948. It marked the 15th decline in 17 months since the beginning of the current recession in July 1981. For all of 1982 American factories averaged an operating rate of 69.8 percent of capacity, also the lowest in 36 years. The previous annual low for factory use was 72.9 percent in 1975. The annual average for overall factory use during all of 1981 was 78.5 percent.

Economists pointed out that whatever 1983 brings, these figures capped a sour 1982 in which slow sales and high interest rates caused companies to cut output and lay off millions of workers, pushing the nation's unemployment rate to a 42-year high of 10.8 percent.

As the recession persisting and the federal budget deficits mounting, influential business and the economic groups in the country have been putting pressure in recent days on Congress and the administration to take action to cope with the ailing economy.

Five former treasury secretaries, Democrats and Republicans jointly recommended today that the Reagan administration cut spending and raise taxes to help reduce deficits which were estimated at 200 billion dollars in fiscal year 1984 and could reach 300 billion dollars years later.

Debate over how to deal with the deficits has also been going on within the administration and between the administration and Congress as President Reagan is completing his budget plan of fiscal year 1984, which has been scheduled to deliver to Congress on January 31.

Observers here held that pressures from business and economic circles will have some effects on Reagan's final decision.

GROMYKO PRC VISIT SEEKS TO 'DISRUPT' ARMS PLAN

OW202018 Beijing XINHUA In English 1859 GMT 20 Jan 83

[Text] Bonn, January 19 (XINHUA) -- Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko left Bonn today with West Germany remaining supportive of the U.S. zero option proposal on Euro-missile reduction.

Gromyko's three-day visit here, which came at a time when little progress has been made at the Geneva talks and when hectic discussions have developed within the Western alliance with regard to the deployment of cruise and Pershing-2 missiles under the NATO plan, represented a fresh Soviet effort to disrupt the West's supplementary armament program and to sell Moscow's disarmament proposals.

His crowded program included five talks with West Germany Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, one parley with Chancellor Helmut Kohl, and meetings with Christian Social Union leader Franz-Josef Strauss, Social Democratic Party Chairman Willy Brandt and the latter party's candidate for chancellor in the forthcoming general elections Hans-Jochen Vogel.

While stressing the Soviet Union's sincerity for arms control and the desirability of Moscow's proposals, Gromyko during his visit repeated strong Soviet opposition to the U.S. zero option and threatened that implementation of the NATO missile plan could lead to effort to establish a balance of strength on a still higher level.

At the same time, Gromyko advanced two innovations in Soviet arms proposals. The Soviet Government, he declared, is prepared to negotiate an agreement for a mutual reduction of tactical missiles with a range of less than 965 kms, and if NATO scraps its plan, to destroy some of the Soviet medium-range missiles and transport others to other parts of the Soviet Union where they could no longer reach the countries of Western Europe.

Moscow's new suggestions, observers here noted, could still in no way affect the existing Soviet missile supremacy in Europe and Gromyko's visit on the whole was one for publicity, as the principal Western concern was the Soviet Union's 300 plus SS-20 nuclear missiles with a range of 5,000 kms which are mostly aimed at West European targets.

The immediate response from the West, they added, was disappointing to Mr. Gromyko. Chancellor Kohl made it clear that his country continues to back the U.S. zero option and is going to deploy the cruise and Pershing-2 missiles as planned to deal with Soviet threats if the United States and the Soviet Union fail to reach an agreement.

In Washington, the Reagan administration said that NATO would not waver in its position on the medium-range missile talks because of the Soviet threats and "peace offensives."

## RENMIN RIBAO Analysis

HK211102 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 21 Jan 83 p 6

["News Analysis" by Jiang Jianguo [3068 1696 0948]: "Gromyko's Visit to West Germany and U.S.-USSR Contention Over Guided Missiles"]

[Text] Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko paid a visit to West Germany from 16-19 January. This was the first time that a Soviet leader had visited a Western country since the heads of state of the two countries changed and since the Soviet Union had put forward her nuclear disarmament proposals.

World public opinion took the visit as "an important step" taken by the Soviet Union in her large-scale diplomatic "peace offensive" against NATO.

During his recent visit to West Germany the Soviet foreign minister stressed talks on the issue of nuclear missiles in Europe; that is, the so-called "issue of checking the nuclear arms race." According to the "dual decision" made by NATO in 1979, if no agreement is reached at the U.S.-Soviet talks on restricting medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe, 572 U.S. Pershing II guided missiles and cruise missiles will be deployed in Western Europe beginning in December 1983. Most of these missiles will be placed in West Germany, which is close to countries of the Warsaw Pact Organization. In West Germany a general election will be held on 6 March and the anti-nuclear peace movement is very strong, so the situation is delicate. Under such circumstances, the Soviet Union chose West Germany as one of the major targets of her "peace-offensive."

In his talks with West Germany, Gromyko repeated the Soviet disarmament proposals and objected to the U.S. "zero option," while West Germany persisted in the U.S. "zero option" and NATO's "dual decision," though welcoming the Soviet statement relating to disarmament and requesting the Soviet Union to clarify certain points.

The year 1983 has been viewed as a "European guided missile year." Beginning from the end of 1982 and early 1983, a series of activities between the United States and the Soviet Union and between NATO and the Warsaw Pact Organization have all revolved around the crux of the issue. In order to prevent NATO from deploying new U.S. missiles in Western Europe, the Soviet Union more than once put forward certain "peace" proposals. On 21 December 1982 the Soviet leader said the Soviet Union is prepared to agree to keep the same number of guided missiles in Europe as Britain and France now have, provided the United States does not deploy new medium-range missiles in Europe. Then, on 3 January 1983, the Warsaw Pact Organization issued a "political manifesto" in Prague, proposing a "treaty of no use of armed force and maintenance of peaceful relations" between NATO and the Warsaw Pact Organization. The Soviet Union for the first time hinted at agreement to an international investigation of the arms-control problem. Following this the Soviet delegate at the Geneva weapon conference also indicated that Moscow is prepared to destroy some medium-range missiles which will then be reduced in number. This is the first time for the Soviet Union to do this. Within just 20 days, the Soviet Union has admitted in a roundabout way its missile superiority in Europe, a fact it had long refused to acknowledge. Why did it act so "generously?" Public opinion in Western countries described it as the Soviet Union launching a deliberate "peace offensive."

There must be some reason why the new Soviet leader has time and again made new gestures. The first reason is that the U.S. deployment of new missiles will soon start, so time is very pressing. Since the United States put forward the "zero option" in 1981, no progress has been made in negotiations between the two sides. In West European countries there is economic depression. The political situation is turbulent and the anti-nuclear movement is mounting. At the same time the United States and Western Europe failed to reach unanimity on a series of problems such as trade, gas pipeline, and policy toward the Soviet Union. Western Europe is also worried that the United States is unwilling really to conclude an agreement with the Soviet Union on nuclear weapons. At the end of 1982 certain differences arose on the "zero option" between the United States and Western Europe. In view of the unyielding Soviet position on the "zero option" and of internal pressure, some Western European nations hope that the United States and the Soviet Union will come to a certain kind of compromise beyond the "zero option."

Furthermore, in the U.S. Government itself there are differences on the issues. Therefore it is a good opportunity for the Soviet Union to launch an offensive so as to weaken relations between the United States and Western European nations and pin down Western Europe.

West Germany is the most important ally of the United States in Western Europe. It is on the frontline of the confrontation of two major military groups and is the main country preparing to deploy new U.S. missiles. Moreover it has a closer relationship with member countries of the Warsaw Pact Organization than other Western European countries. Since the FRG Government was reorganized and new Chancellor Helmut Kohl of the CDU [Christian Democratic Union] came to power, the pro-U.S. conservative forces have been strengthened. Thus the Soviet Union, which does not yet know the new FRG Government well, has to strengthen its work on West Germany.

Over the past year or so, various political forces in West Germany have engaged in a heated argument over whether to insist on NATO's resolution on expanding armament and the "zero option." The peace movement is impetuous. The "green" parties, which are famous for opposing nuclear weapons, won more votes last year in some local elections. Originally, West Germany's three main parties unanimously supported the NATO resolution on expanding armament and the "zero option." At present, however, except for the CDU, the SPD [Social Democratic Party of Germany] and FDP [Free Democratic Party] have gradually changed their views. What especially merits our attention is the changes in the balance of forces within the SPD. Since Helmut Schmidt's resignation before his term of office expired, the force headed by Willy Brandt -- who actually opposes the deployment of guided missiles -- has the upper hand within the SPD. The newly-elected candidate for FRG chancellor, Hans-Jochen Vogel, recently paid a visit to the United States and the Soviet Union. Just a few days before Gromyko paid a visit to Bonn, Andropov and other Soviet leaders received Vogel and gave him a warm welcome so as to give him a good impression. When Vogel returned to his country he declared that the Soviet proposal was "constructive" and "merits our most conscientious study." He also clearly declared that he did not wish to see guided missiles deployed in West Germany. This situation has put great pressure on the FRG Government, of which the CDU is the main body.

The new CDU government feels quite embarrassed in the face of the Soviet Union's peaceful offensive. If it categorically rejects the Soviet proposals it will meet increasing pressures at home. On the other hand it cannot abandon its original stand of supporting the "zero option." If it does, its relations with the United States will be endangered and the NATO system will likely be shaken. It has been disclosed that during his visits to the United States last November, Helmut Kohl told Ronald Reagan that no matter what decisions the other European countries would make, Bonn was determined to deploy U.S. missiles. This unavoidably brought about some argument and criticism. Hans-Dietrich Genscher of the FDP said publicly that the "zero option" "cannot be insisted on any longer" and that a "temporary agreement" might be considered. These different opinions have given rise to various conjecture in the Western media.

The Soviet Union has always carried out a dual tactical policy toward West Germany. Gromyko's visit to West Germany not only is aimed at pacifying the latter on the question of nuclear weapons by telling it that if Western Europe calls off the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles the Soviet Union will destroy some surplus SS-20 missiles and shift some to other places to keep Western Europe out of their range of fire, but also is aimed at forcefully promoting relations and economic contacts between the two countries by "ensuring that thousands upon thousands of jobs can be obtained by the FRG."

1. 21 Jan 83

C 4

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
SOVIL INTDZ

However, he also warned West Germany that if NATO does not annul the decision on medium-range armament, "West Germany will certainly be involved in the superpowers' nuclear confrontation. At present the campaign before the general election has already begun in West Germany. Obviously Gromyko has his reasons for choosing such an opportunity to visit to West Germany and make such remarks and gestures. Public opinion in West Germany and the Western world holds that despite Gromyko's beautiful explanations on the nuclear-armament question, he has not made an essential concession. Thus, Western Europe will continue to be threatened by the Soviet Union. The FRG Government will certainly not tolerate this situation. Therefore, it is hard to say that things will develop according to the will of the Soviet leaders.

PRAVDA, IZVESTIYA HIT U.S. DISARMAMENT PROPOSALS

06191932 Beijing XINHUA in English 1855 GMT 19 Jan 83

[Text] Moscow, January 19 (XINHUA) -- The Soviet Union today rejected the U.S. proposals on arms reduction and declared it will never reduce its arms unilaterally to let the U.S. gain military supremacy.

This was expressed by today's PRAVDA and IZVESTIYA in their editors' articles on the eve of the resuming of the Soviet-U.S. talks on the limitation of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe and on the limitation of strategic weapons.

The United States reiterated the "zero option" that calls for both sides dismantling their Euromissiles.

PRAVDA said the "zero option" is aimed at dismantling unilaterally the Soviet arms, as it does not call for the scrapping of all Euromissiles, leaving weapons belonging to France and Britain.

PRAVDA reiterated the Soviet proposal put forward by Andropov which allows the Soviet Union to keep the same amount of medium-range missiles in Europe as those possessed by Britain and France and calls for a same level of planes for both sides. The newspaper called on the United States to make substantial responses to the Soviet proposals.

IZVESTIYA pointed out today that the limitation of the strategic sea-based weapons, submarine launched ballistic missiles (SLBM's) and the ballistic missile submarines themselves is "an inseparable component part of an effective solution to the problem of limitation and reduction of strategic weapons." The newspaper said in declaring seemingly for a reduction in the number of SLBM's, "Washington builds its stand in such a way that the program now being implemented by the Pentagon for a rearmament of the American submarine fleet with Trident missiles and submarines of a new type be actually left intact."

During the current talks, the Soviet side suggested to limit the deployment of the "Ohio" type ballistic missile submarines in the United States and the "Typhoon" in the Soviet Union to a certain number and establish strict limitations on their armaments.



'POSITIVE' PLAN FOR U.S. WITHDRAWAL FROM KOREA

HK211002 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 21 Jan 83 p 6

["Short Commentary": "A Positive Proposal for Eliminating the Root Cause of the Division of Korea"]

[Text] On 18 January, the Korean Workers' Party and 20 other political parties and social organizations issued a joint statement in Pyongyang, calling for the convocation of a joint conference attended by various political parties and social organizations from both South and North Korea and discussion of the problem of the U.S. Army withdrawing from South Korea. This is another great effort made and a positive proposal raised by North Korea in the new year for achieving the independence and peaceful reunification of the motherland and for virtually eliminating the root-cause of the division.

The U.S. Army has held on to South Korea for quite a long time and has abruptly interfered in the internal affairs of Korea. This is the root cause of the tragedy of separation of the Korean nation and also the major obstacle to the national reunification of the Korean people. The United States has treated South Korea as its important strategic point in East Asia and the control of South Korea as its long-term policy. A resolution was adopted by the 30th session of the UN General Assembly in 1975 demanding that all foreign troops withdraw from South Korea and turn the cease-fire agreement of the Korean war into a peaceful agreement. But the United States has refused to implement it and has continued to transport a large number of various weapons to South Korea. Every year it has carried out "joint war exercises" with the South Korean troops and the scale of the exercises is becoming larger and larger. The joint war exercise entitled "Team Spirit 83," to be carried out on 1 February this year will be the largest of its kind in history.

All these U.S. actions have further intensified the strained situation in the Korean Peninsula. Not long ago, Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone visited South Korea and promised to grant South Korea a large sum of aid amounting to \$4 billion. This action taken by Japan to strengthen cooperation with the U.S. military activities and to support the reactionary rule of the Chon Tu-hwan clique can only aggravate the situation of the division of Korea and is not beneficial to the stability of the Korean Peninsula and the promotion of the independence and peaceful reunification of Korea.

Therefore, just as the Korean Workers' Party and 20 other political parties and social organizations emphatically pointed out in their joint statement that it is first necessary to force the U.S. Army to withdraw from South Korea in order to achieve reunification, it is also necessary first of all to raise the problem of the U.S. Army's withdrawal from South Korea in order to hold talks. Leaving aside the issue of U.S. Army's withdrawal from South Korea to talk about "reunification" and "conversation" is simply a lie and empty verbiage. The joint statement also expressed their intention of meeting and holding talks with any people from South Korea who stand for the U.S. Army's withdrawal from the South Korea. This proposal expressing the sincere desire of the northern part of the republic for the independence and peaceful reunification of the motherland fully represents the just demand and voice of the entire Korean people. The Chinese people resolutely support the joint statement of the Korean Workers' Party and 20 other political parties and social organizations. The United States must implement the relevant resolution of the 30th session of the UN General Assembly, withdraw all its aggressor troops and military installations from South Korea and cease to interfere in the internal affairs of Korea, thus making the great cause of the independence and peaceful reunification of Korea to be achieved at an early date.



PROTOCOL WITH DPRK SIGNED ON RIVER NAVIGATION

SK190532 Beijing in Korean to Korea 1100 GMT 16 Jan 83

[Text] Speaking to reporters on 17 January, (Chang Mun-ri), head of our country's delegation to the 22nd meeting of the China-Korea Cooperation Committee for Navigation on the Yalu and Tumen Rivers, said that the cooperation for navigation on the Yalu and Tumen Rivers between China and Korea has been greatly developed and has contributed to strengthening friendship and unity between the peoples of China and Korea.

He further said that the Chinese functionaries at the navigation sector will make concerted efforts with (?Korean counterparts) for further strengthening navigational cooperation between the two countries.

According to information we have gathered, the China-Korea Cooperation Committee for Navigation on the Yalu and Tumen rivers held its 22nd meeting between 26 November and 21 December last year in Sinuiju, DPRK, and signed a protocol related to the meeting.

NAKASONE U.S. REMARKS SPARK CONTROVERSY IN JAPAN

OW202026 Beijing XINHUA in English 1843 GMT 20 Jan 83

[Text] Tokyo, January 20 (XINHUA) -- Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's remarks in the United States have touched off strong reaction from Japanese media and opposition parties.

Japanese newspapers have published Nakasone's remarks in his talks with U.S. President Ronald Reagan on January 18: "The United States and Japan are a destiny community on both sides of the Pacific." On the same day, in an exclusive interview with THE WASHINGTON POST, the Japanese prime minister said, on the defense issue of his own country, he has his own interpretation, and that is, the whole Japanese Archipelago or Japan proper must become a huge fortress, like an unsinking aircraft carrier, to resist the infiltration of (Soviet) Backfire bomber. To prevent the intrusion of Backfire bomber is Japan's first defense goal, he said, the second goal is to have a complete and full control of the four straits around the Japanese Archipelago, by which to prevent the passing through of Soviet submarines and other naval warships. The third goal is to ensure and maintain the ocean lines of communications.

After these remarks were published by the U.S. press, Nakasone denied on January 19 his mentioning of "unsinking aircraft carrier" or the number and the names of the straits that Japan is to defend. However, THE WASHINGTON POST retorted by saying that its reports were based on Nakasone's recorded remarks and therefore could not possibly be erroneous. KYODO reported that a senior Japanese Foreign Ministry official, a witness in the interview, also confirmed the remarks made by the Japanese prime minister. YOMIURI SHIMBUN said Prime Minister Nakasone have spoken out through U.S. press circles what could hardly be said at home. This might had been done intentionally, it noted.

Japanese opposition parties strongly condemned Nakasone's remarks for having exposed the dangerous lineup of the Nakasone cabinet. Takeshi Hirabayashi, general secretary of the Japan Socialist Party, described Nakasone as "going his own way", when the latter made the remark of "destiny community". Masashi Ishibashi said: "In the prime minister's mind, it must be a destiny community involving Japan, the United States and Korea".

I. 21 Jan 83

D 3

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
NORTHEAST ASIA

The Komei Party believed that the prime minister's remarks were in line with a much strengthened defence capability which would out-stretch the limit of acknowledgment by the Japanese Constitution. They go against world opinion calling for disarmament, and would result in 'instigating further arms expansions by the U.S. and the USSR.

A representative from the New Liberal Club said: "To link the destiny of a given country with that of another country is impossible to start with. I feel that (Japan) has returned to a state of subservience under U.S. military occupation".

ASAHI SHIMBUN reported that the use of the word, "alliance", by former Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki on his visit to the U.S. once touched off a political controversy in Japan on whether that word had military implications. "Destiny community" was a step further than "alliance" in the same context, and the use of the word, "unsinking aircraft carrier", is tantamount to declaring to the Soviet Union that Japan has implemented military fortification against it, said ASAHI SHIMBUN, adding that all the opposition parties hold that these are remarks that should not be treated lightly.

JAPAN PAPER SAYS USSR TO AIM MISSILES AT ASIA

OW201214 Beijing XINHUA in English 1159 GMT 20 Jan 83

[Text] Tokyo, January 20 (XINHUA) -- TOKYO SHIMBUN in an editorial disclosed a Soviet attempt to turn some of the Soviet SS-20 medium range ballistic missiles (MRBM) directed towards Europe to Asia instead.

The editorial said that Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko, in a recent statement in West Germany, made it clear that once an agreement on the limitation of the medium range weapons in Europe was reached, some of the MRBMS would be transferred to Asia. The deployment of SS-20 MRBMs in Asia would aggravate tension there instead of safeguarding the security of Western Europe, it added.

The editorial stressed that the numbers of ballistic missiles reduced should be destroyed.

ASAHI SHIMBUN in an editorial also stressed that the Soviet Union should destroy the reduced nuclear weapons.

THAILAND, U.S. CONDUCT JOINT NAVAL EXERCISES

OW190847 Beijing XINHUA in English 0746 GMT 19 Jan 83

[Text] Bangkok, January 19 (XINHUA) -- A joint Thai and U.S. naval exercise started at the Satahip Naval Base in the Gulf of Thailand yesterday to improve the efficiency of the Thai Navy in coping with sophisticated mine warfare, the Thai press reported today.

Participating in the 3-day exercise are the mine squadron of the Royal Thai Fleet and the Seventh Fleet of the United States. In the drill yesterday, four Thai mine-sweepers conducted mine-sweeping operations while another Thai mine-sweeper and two U.S. mine-laying planes assumed the role of the imaginary enemy.

Thailand and the United States conduct naval exercises every year. This year the Thai Navy and the U.S. Fleet are scheduled to hold more exercises to increase their combat readiness.

VIETNAMESE INCURSIONS INTO THAILAND REPORTED

LD210702 Beijing XINHUA in English 1507 GMT 20 Jan 83

[Text] Bangkok, January 20 (XINHUA) -- Repeated Vietnamese troops' intrusions of Thailand's border areas in the past four weeks resulted in eight Thai border inhabitants killed and 13 others injured.

This was revealed at a press conference by Lt. General Viboon Rausathien, director of the information office of the Supreme Command of the Thai Armed Forces, here today.

Reviewing the Thai-Kampuchean border situation since December 23, 1982, the director said Vietnamese and Heng Samrin troops repeatedly intruded into Thai territory and bombarded Thai border villages, causing deaths and injuries to the people there and destroying houses and farm land. Thai border troops successfully repulsed the Vietnamese intrusions in self-defense when their warning shots were ignored by the invaders, Viboon added.

Col Manat Pinkulbut, a representative of the Thai Armed Forces stationed in Chantaburi and Trat Provinces, told reporters that Thai border troops in the above two provinces had five clashes with the intruding Vietnamese forces from January 12 to 16. They captured six Vietnamese and found the body of a dead Vietnamese.

In the fighting on January 12, he added, Thai artillery troops shelled positions held by over 300 Vietnamese intruders, causing the enemy heavy casualties. Thai border troops also captured a quantity of arms, ammunition and military supplies.

Manat pointed out that the anti-toxic masks captured from Vietnamese soldiers were ample proof that Vietnamese troops had used toxic chemicals in Kampuchea and the Thai-Kampuchean border area.

RENMIN RIBAO ON KARMAL ARMY'S SALE OF USSR GOODS

HK20014 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Jan 83 p 6

[Text] "Local Jottings" by Ir Dong [1422 2639]: "'Aid' With Used Goods"]

It is reported that Muhammad Navaz, former military supplies officer in the Karmal army, told Western reporters that the Karmal regime had put "Soviet-aid" uniforms and shoes up for sale several times. This sounds rather strange, for did the Karmal regime have surplus military supplies for sale since wars are frequent in Afghanistan and the government's army is short of military provisions?

As a matter of fact, quite a few of the alms the Soviet Union has given to the Karmal regime are used army uniforms and shoes. Apprehensive that when these used goods were handed out to soldiers the army's morale might be shaken, and that the soldiers' increasing resentment and the true color of its slavish dependence on the USSR might be exposed, the Karmal regime had no other choice but to put them on the market. Although in so doing the Karmal regime could temporarily hide its shame, what will the soldiers who are compelled to "mop up" guerrillas in mountainous areas use to keep out the cold?

PAKISTAN, INDIA TO HOLD COOPERATION TALKS

OG200150 Beijing XINHUA in English 0134 GMT 20 Jan 83

[Text] Islamabad, January 19 (XINHUA) -- The first meeting of the joint commission to be set up to promote cooperation between India and Pakistan will be held in Islamabad after the 7th Non-aligned Summit scheduled to be held in New Delhi in March.

This was announced in a statement issued here today by the Pakistan Foreign Office at the end of two-day talks between visiting Indian External Affairs Secretary Kanwar Natwar Singh and Pakistan Foreign Secretary Niaz A. Naik.

In their meeting in New Delhi in December 1982, the two foreign secretaries had initialled an agreement for the establishment of a joint commission to promote cooperation in agreed areas during Mr. Naik's visit to India last month. During the current visit, it was agreed in principle to establish three sub-commissions each covering a basket of subjects. The signing of the joint commission agreement is scheduled to take place in early March at the time of the non-aligned summit.

The statement also said, "There was a further general exchange of views on the Pakistan draft of a non-aggression pact and the Indian draft of a treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation. It was recognised that the two proposals contained a number of common elements. It was further agreed to continue these discussions with a view to narrowing down differences so as to facilitate work for the drafting of a mutually acceptable text."

CULTURAL MISSION OFF TO SRI LANKA, BANGLADESH

OG210300 Beijing XINHUA in English 0250 GMT 21 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, January 21 (XINHUA) -- A six-member Chinese Government cultural delegation, headed by Zhou Peizhi, vice-minister of culture, left here today for visits to Sri Lanka and Bangladesh.

EUROPEAN POSITION ON TRADE WITH EAST BLOC VIEWED

LD210708 Beijing XINHUA English 1518 GMT 20 Jan 83

[Text] Athens, January 20 (XINHUA) -- European parliament members and U.S. congressmen showed their different views over the trade relations with the Soviet Union and Eastern European countries at a three-day meeting ending here yesterday.

Speaking at a press conference after the meeting yesterday, head of the European parliamentary delegation and cochairman of the meeting Danish socialist parliamentarian Mrs Eva Gredal said that the two delegations had their own positions especially on economic sanctions. While one side supported economic sanctions as a means of political pressure and a way to prevent Eastern countries from obtaining strategic technologies from the West, the other side doubted the political benefit and the results of such sanctions, she said. The two sides agreed to avoid discussing the issue of Soviet natural gas pipelines which had affected U.S.-EEC relations, she added.

22 European parliament members and 20 U.S. congressmen attended the meeting which discussed the worsening international debt situation, East-West trade, and economic relations between the United States and the European Community.

Mrs Eva Gredal said that trade relations between the EEC and the United States are facing serious difficulties today, especially in the field of agricultural products. Members of the two delegations agreed that concessions from both sides were necessary if a harmful trade war was to be avoided.

U.S. Congressman Larry Winn, cochairman of the conference, said at the press conference that "Western credits and low interest loans should no longer subsidize East bloc economies and it is also needed to curb the transfer of Western high technology of military significance to the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact nations."

He said that the meeting "focused on the looming threat of protectionism which will impose a great strain on the U.S.-EEC relations. But it isn't at all clear that these problems will be worked out."

British Eurodeputy Michael Welsh said that the delegates would continue to study the issue of international debt, which has reached 500 billion dollars in outstanding loans. "It will need a great deal of cooperation among free market nations to help the newly industrializing countries go through the present crisis," he said.

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT ON INDEPENDENT DEFENSE NEED

OW191345 Beijing XINHUA in English 1133 GMT 19 Jan 83

[Text] Brussels, January 18 (XINHUA) -- The recent resolution on identifying and debating common European security concerns adopted by the European Parliament constitutes the first official statement of Western Europe in demanding to have its own say on security and defense.

The resolution has been praised as a "milestone" in EEC development and the annals of EEC relationship with NATO.

The report given by MP Niels Haagerup of Denmark's Liberal Party concerning European political cooperation and European security, on which the resolution was based, says: "It is being made increasingly clear that European countries have a growing number of identical interests. It is also clearer today than before that these interests are not always identical with those of the United States." Actually, Western Europe "is already developing a joint security concept."

Current EEC commission President Gaston Thorn said in defense of the resolution, "We must start defining our destiny together." He said Western Europe had prepared as early as in 1952 to set up a "European defense community." "We must begin again," he added.

Up to now, the European Parliament has studied only political and social problems. According to its recently adopted resolution, it will discuss security issues, adopt more relevant resolutions and urge EEC political cooperation meetings and the NATO council to coordinate more effectively.

One of the main principles of the resolution is to coordinate the U.S.-European strategy against the Soviet Union.

In recent years, U.S. intention and practice have been incompatible with the vital interests of Western Europe against the background of intensified rivalry between the Soviet Union and the United States. Charles de Gaulle's theory that the United States would not sacrifice itself to Western Europe has found response among more and more people. With the growth of its own strength, Western Europe is tending to adopt a comparatively independent policy in connection with the Soviet Union.

The establishment of a new "European defense community" is far from being a reality. But, the European Parliament resolution has marked another step taken to gain more political and military independence and has been stamped with another official seal.

#### CORRECTION TO ITEM ON THATCHER FALKLANDS VISIT

The following correction should be made to the item entitled "RENMIN RIBAO on Thatcher's Visit to Falklands," and subtitled "Commentary on Visit," published on the 19 January China DAILY REPORT on pages F 1 and 2:

Page F 1, from paragraph one, penultimate line to paragraph two, line one should read: ...recover sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands.

Last year, the UN General Assembly... (supplying dropped elements)

POLAND PROTESTS U.S. EXPULSION OF PAP NEWSMAN

OW190300 Beijing XINHUA in English 0224 GMT 19 Jan 83

[Text] Warsaw, January 18 (XINHUA) -- The Polish Foreign Ministry and the POLISH PRESS AGENCY today lodged strong protests with the U.S. Embassy in Poland and the U.S. authorities against the expulsion of PAP correspondent in Washington Stanislaw Glabinski.

The Polish Foreign Ministry said in its protest that the U.S. decision is groundless and arbitrary because Glabinski "had not violated the regulations on correspondents." The PAP protest said the U.S. act "is another unfriendly step towards Poland."

On January 13, the Polish Foreign Ministry ordered the expulsion of UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL correspondent Ruth E. Gruber for "gathering intelligence material," engaging in spying activities and "violating the regulations on foreign correspondents in Poland." The U.S. expulsion of the PAP correspondent is believed to be a retaliatory act against Poland.

INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH SFRY

OW201307 Beijing XINHUA in English 0709 GMT 20 Jan 83

[Text] Belgrade, January 19 (XINHUA) -- The fourth meeting of the mixed Chinese-Yugoslav Commission for Industrial Cooperation ended here this morning.

A protocol was signed by Chen Jie, representative of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, and Stevan Gojsina, undersecretary of the Yugoslav Federal Committee for Energy and Industry, on behalf of their own governments.

The two sides agreed to focus their industrial cooperation on technological restructuring of enterprises, exchange of technology and joint development of new products.

## RENNIE: ZHAO EDITORIAL VIEWS ZHAO AFRICA TOUR

Owens, George; XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] Beijing, January 20 (XINHUA) -- The "PEOPLE'S DAILY" today publishes an editorial entitled "A glorious page in the Annals of Solidarity and Friendship Between China and Other Third World Countries" to congratulate Premier Zhao Ziyang's successful visit to Africa. Following is the full text of the editorial.

Premier Zhao Ziyang's official and friendship visit to 11 African countries, which lasted nearly a month, has come to a successful conclusion. This trip has promoted mutual understanding and friendship between the Chinese and African peoples and, strengthened the unity and cooperation between China and African countries; it is of great significance in safeguarding world peace and promoting human progress. As the second visit to Africa by a Chinese premier since the 60's when the first visit was made by the late Premier Zhou Enlai, it is another important milestone in the history of Sino-African relations and adds a glorious page to the record of solidarity and friendship among the Third World countries.

Premier Zhao Ziyang was ceremoniously received and warmly welcomed by the governments and people of the African countries he visited. In their festive mood, the people there expressed their sincere fraternal feelings towards the Chinese people with their enthusiastic performances of national songs and dances. The Chinese government and people wish to take this opportunity to extend their highest regards and sincere thanks to the leaders of these African countries and their people.

Premier Zhao Ziyang has made Africa the destination of his first foreign trip at a time when the Chinese people are working hard to carry out the independent foreign policy of opposing hegemonism and safeguarding world peace as laid down at the 12th National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party and to create a new situation in all fields of China's socialist modernization; this fully demonstrates the great importance China attaches to the work of strengthening unity and relations of friendly cooperation with African and other Third World countries. Africa forms an important part of the Third World. The African people oppose imperialism, colonialism, racism and big power politics and wish to maintain their national independence, develop their national economy and build a new international economic order; they have become an active and dynamic fighting force in present-day international politics. Developing friendly relations with the African countries has always been an extremely important part of China's foreign policy. In the international circumstances today, it is of tremendous significance for the defense of world peace to further promote the unity and cooperation between China and the African countries.

The Chinese and African people have had similar experiences and are undertaking common historical tasks. Following the principle of Sino-African friendship laid down by Comrade Mao Zedong and Comrade Zhou Enlai, the Chinese people have always sympathized with, respected and supported the African countries in international affairs and in the struggle to maintain independence and develop economy. They have much in common on a series of positions. Through their talks, Premier Zhao Ziyang and the African leaders reached identical or almost identical views on the current international situation and the situation in Africa and the Middle East and on important international issues of common concern and bilateral issues, thereby further enhancing their mutual understanding and friendship.



This has proved the correctness of the Principle of Sino-African friendship laid down by Comrade Mao Zedong and Comrade Zhou Enlai. The Chinese people will unswervingly persist in this principle and try to achieve even better results in its implementation under the new circumstances.

Africa has entered upon a new stage, the stage of fighting for economic independence as a way to consolidate its political independence, but not a few African countries are still confronted more or less severely with many economic difficulties. The root cause of their poverty and underdevelopment lies in the century-old exploitation, plunder and domination by imperialism and colonialism. What have added to their difficulties today are the unequal international economic order and the practice of certain developed countries to shift their economic crisis onto others. The Chinese Government and people will firmly support the African countries and people in their struggle to win economic independence and their efforts to establish a new international economic order -- as firmly as they supported the African countries in winning political independence in the 1950's and 1960's.

China and the African countries have a lot to learn from and help each other in developing an independent national economy. This explains why a good cooperative relationship has long been established between them. During his visit to Africa, Premier Zhao explored the possibilities of carrying on economic and technological cooperation in new forms and, after consultations with African leaders, put forward the four principles for guiding this cooperation, namely, equality and mutual benefit, stress on practical results, adoption of varied forms, and mutual development. These principles conform completely to the basic interests of China and the African countries and will be a great boost to the opening-up of new domains for economic and technological cooperation between China and Africa. China will observe these principles in developing "South-South cooperation" with numerous other Third World countries. The equal, mutually-benefiting and fruitful cooperation between China and the African and other Third World countries will be of great importance to the transformation of the old irrational international economic order and the efforts towards the creation of a rational and just new international economic order.

During his visit Premier Zhao Ziyang not only met with many old friends but also made many new ones, which has promoted understanding and friendship as well as unity and cooperation between China and the African countries. Many things have been learned from the African people through the visit, which proved very fruitful and successful in fulfilling its aim. The positive results of the visit will have a strong impact not only on Africa and the Arab region but also on the process of the international situation as a whole. This has been recognized by international public opinion which followed Premier Zhao's visit closely. A very small number of people had tried to interpret Premier Zhao's visit as an attempt by China to seek a leading position in the Third World. This is groundless. China will never seek hegemony, nor will it seek the so-called leading position. China seeks only the equal participation by all countries big or small, strong or weak, in international affairs and their friendly and peaceful coexistence. The success of Premier Zhao's visit marks the victory of this spirit of equality.

I. 21 Jan 83

I 3

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

Though Premier Zhao's African tour has ended, the friendship between the Chinese and African peoples, which has been deepened by the visit, will continue to develop. Based on what he saw and felt during the visit, Premier Zhao spoke in glowing terms of the African countries and people's enthusiasm in national construction and their courage to uphold justice in international affairs and expressed admiration for all this. Let the Chinese and African peoples join hands to work for the maintenance of world peace, for a better future before China and Africa and to carry on the struggle to push forward the cause of human progress.

SWAPO'S NUJOMA LEADS DELEGATION ON VISIT TO PRC

OW201916 Beijing XINHUA in English 1853 GMT 20 Jan 83

[Text] Lusaka, January 20 (XINHUA) -- President Nujoma of Southwest Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) told pressmen here this afternoon SWAPO "has prolonged friendly relations with the People's Republic of China."

He had a stopover at the airport here before his delegation left for China for a friendship visit.

"I have been to China on several occasions. SWAPO has had support from China," he said.

Present at the airport to see him off were R.C. Kamanga, chairman of the Political and Legal Committee of the United National Independence Party of Zambia, Minister of Defence W.M. Chakulya and Chinese Ambassador Zhang Junhua.

JI PENGFEI MEETS OUTGOING ZAIRIAN AMBASSADOR

OW191303 Beijing XINHUA in English 1239 GMT 19 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, January 19 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor Ji Pengfei met here this afternoon with Zairian Ambassador to China Tuma-Waku Dia Bazika, who is soon to leave China for home at the end of his tenure.

CPC DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR IRAQ, SUDAN 19 JAN

OW190823 Beijing XINHUA in English 0659 GMT 19 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, January 19 (XINHUA) -- A delegation of the Communist Party of China left here today to pay friendship visits to Iraq and the Sudan.

Led by Zhang Xiangshan, advisor to the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee, the delegation was invited by the Arab al-Ba'th Socialist Party of Iraq and the Sudanese Socialist Union respectively.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Li Shuzheng, alternate member of, and deputy head of the International Liaison Department, of the C.P.C. Central Committee and diplomatic envoys of Iraq and the Sudan in China.

VENEZUELA PRESIDENT RECEIVES U.S. OFFICIAL

OW151327 Beijing XINHUA in English 1103 GMT 15 Jan 83

[Text] Caracas, January 14 (XINHUA) -- U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs Thomas O. Enders paid a one-day visit to Venezuela and had talks with President Luis Herrera Campins and Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco. Enders said that they discussed the Central American situation and the shipment problem that directly affected the relations between the two countries.

At the end of last year, the U.S. Government decided that commercial ships flying Venezuela flags would not be allowed to enter U.S. ports from January 15 (tomorrow). The Government of Venezuela held that this was "a violation of Venezuela's sovereignty."

Observers here paid great attention to this visit, as it took place just after the Panama meeting of the four foreign ministers of Mexico, Colombia, Panama and Venezuela. In a communique, the four foreign ministers strongly opposed any country's direct or indirect interference in the Central American countries' internal affairs or in the conflicts between them.

NONALIGNED COORDINATING GROUP MEETS IN NICARAGUA

OW111900 Beijing XINHUA in English 1518 GMT 11 Jan 83

[Text] Managua, Nicaragua, January 10 (XINHUA) -- The fifth ministerial special meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the Non-aligned Movement opened here today. The meeting, which includes 103 delegations, was held in line with the decision of the foreign ministers meeting of non-aligned nations last October.

The meeting will discuss problems in Latin America, the Caribbean, and particularly Central America. Nicaragua, the host, made preparations for the meeting and also presented a draft declaration for the participants' discussion.

Affected by the global economic recession, Latin American countries have been confronting grave economic difficulties since last year and their economies registered for the first time in 40 years a negative rate of growth. The situation in Central America has been made more complicated by various kinds of conflicts or confrontations, which are believed to have stemmed from the long-standing economic and social injustice. The interference by superpowers in the area has added to the turmoil there.

Prior to the meeting, the foreign ministers of Mexico, Venezuela, Panama and Colombia met in Panama and discussed questions concerning the ministerial meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the Non-aligned Movement. The four foreign ministers made an emergency call on all Central American countries for their holding dialogues and negotiations to alleviate the tensions there and lay down the foundation for peaceful coexistence. The ministers also expressed their hope for a greater Latin American role in the Non-aligned Movement.

Panama Condemns U.S. Policy

OW160454 Beijing XINHUA in English 1537 GMT 15 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, January 15 (XINHUA) -- Panamanian Foreign Minister Juan Jose Amado yesterday condemned the United States for sending military advisers from its military bases in the Panama Canal Zone to El Salvador and Honduras, reports from Managua said.

Amado told a press conference in Managua, the capital of Nicaragua, that the Panamanian Government had protested on many occasions against the U.S. moves which, he said, violated the Panama Canal Treaty renewed in 1977. He said Panama expressed deep concern in a protest note to the Reagan administration early this year about "the unsuitable use of U.S. military bases." He said these bases should only serve the Canal and any action to the contrary violates the principle that the Canal should remain neutral. Sources close to the Panamanian National Guard said 20,000 U.S. troops were stationed on the military bases along the Panama Canal but the U.S. southern command said there were only 10,000 there.

Amado was in Managua attending the fifth special ministerial meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of Non-aligned Countries on the Latin American and Caribbean regions which opened Wednesday. He expressed satisfaction that the recent meeting of four Latin American foreign ministers held in Panama was recorded in the final document of the special meeting here. He said that the importance of the meeting of foreign ministers from Costa Rica, Venezuela, Mexico and Panama was that they agreed to call for seeking peace in Central America through dialogue and not by military means.

#### Nicaragua on Weapons Capture

OW150003 Beijing XINHUA in English 1527 GMT 14 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, January 14 (XINHUA) -- The Nicaraguan Government yesterday announced it captured some American-made weapons, accusing the United States of helping anti-government rebels based in neighboring Honduras, according to reports from Managua.

The accusation was made during the fifth extraordinary ministerial conference of the Coordinating Bureau of the Non-aligned Nations being held in Nicaragua which is focusing on U.S. policies in Central America. A draft declaration Nicaragua prepared for discussion at the conference criticizes U.S. policies in Central America and accuses the United States of aggression against Nicaragua.

A Nicaraguan spokesman told journalists that the weapons are "unmistakable evidence of aggressions against Nicaragua...by bands of Somoza's former national guardsmen with support from the Reagan administration and the Central Intelligence Agency." He said that mines and mortars, machine guns, rifles and others were U.S.-made and captured from rebels along the Honduran border.

A U.S. Embassy spokesman later said, "We have consistently refused to react to allegations that the United States is involved in acts aimed at the destabilization of Nicaragua and that remains our position."

#### Falklands Issue Discussed

OW152037 Beijing XINHUA in English 1844 GMT 15 Jan 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, January 15 (XINHUA) -- Foreign Minister Juan Ramon Aguirre Lanari said Argentina has gained a "good result" in presenting the Malvinas (Falkland) issue as a subject for discussion at the coming summit of the non-aligned nations. He said the result was gained at the fifth extraordinary ministerial conference of the Coordinating Bureau of the Non-aligned Nations.

I. 21 Jan 83

J 3

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
WESTERN HEMISPHERE

A newspaper here today quoted Aguirre as saying that "our country has won genuine support" at recent international meetings, with the Non-aligned Movement as the strongest supporter. He said "We would have been in an unfavorable position" without the support of the Non-aligned Movement diplomatically.

He said the British prime minister's visit to the Malvinas Islands has put Argentina in a more favorable position, for it showed Britain's intention of resorting to force not only before Latin America and the Non-aligned Movement but also before the civilized world as a whole.

He said Latin American foreign ministers' decision to choose him as the representative of the area to speak at the fifth extraordinary ministerial conference of the Coordinating Bureau of the Nonaligned Nations shows that the cause of Malvinas has become one of Latin America as a whole.

#### Colombia Seeks Membership

OW181320 Beijing XINHUA in English 1126 GMT 18 Jan 83

[Text] Bogota, January 17 (XINHUA) -- Colombia has formally applied for membership in the Non-aligned Movement, the Presidential Palace here announced today. The application was made by Foreign Minister Rodrigo Lloreda and will be sent to all member countries of the Non-aligned Movement.

The request for non-aligned membership was first made by Colombian President Belisario Betancourt last August when he was sworn in as the president. It was approved by the Colombian Advisory Committee on Foreign Relations last November. In a recent press interview, President Betancourt described the aim of the request as an effort "to assert our sovereign status." "We will not become a satellite of any power centers. We want to defend our right to make decisions," he declared.

#### MEXICAN SOCIALISTS CONCLUDE VISIT TO PRC

##### Visit Fudan University

OW150007 Beijing XINHUA in English 1636 GMT 14 Jan 83

[Text] Shanghai, January 14 (XINHUA) -- Establishment of relations between the Mexican Unified Socialist Party and the Chinese Communist Party is the result of the international political situation, Pablo Gomez, general secretary of the Mexican party, said today. Gomez made the remark in a speech to faculty and students at Fudan University here this afternoon.

He said, "Today's international situation requires all of us, who are fighting for the liberation of the working people, for people's democracy and freedom, and for socialism, to unite and wage joint struggles." Gomez said: "I think the whole world is looking at China's new political course with great interest. Leaders of the Chinese Communist Party have put forward the goal for the realization of the four modernizations, and implemented a policy of opening to the world on the basis of the maintenance of independence, equality and non-interference in other countries' internal affairs. This aroused greater interest in the world. We are confident of the future development of the People's Republic of China."

Gomez also briefed the faculty and students on the Mexican social and economic situation, the goal of the Mexican Unified Socialist Party, and the anti-imperialist struggle waged by the people in Central America.

1. 21 Jan 83

J 4

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
WESTERN HEMISPHERE

Leave for Home

OW15335 Beijing XINHUA in English 1112 GMT 15 Jan 83

[Text] Shanghai, January 15 (XINHUA) -- The delegation of the Unified Socialist Party of Mexico led by Pablo Gomez, general secretary of the party, wound up its visit to China and left here for home by air this morning.

The Mexican guests were seen off at the airport by Zhu Liang, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and Wang Jian, member of the Standing Committee of the C.P.C. Shanghai Municipal Committee.

CANADIAN PRIME MINISTER'S ASIAN TOUR NOTED

OW171650 Beijing XINHUA in English 1602 GMT 17 Jan 83

["Round-up: Canadian Prime Minister's Asian Tour" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Hong Kong, January 17 (XINHUA) -- Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau yesterday ended his 13-day Asian tour which included the ASEAN (Association of South-east Asian Nations) countries of Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia and the Philippines. In his first tour of the region since taking office in 1968, Trudeau also visited Brunei and Japan.

Trudeau's tour came against a background of the Western economic slump, prevailing protectionism and increasing trade friction. It is an important Canadian endeavor to strengthen contacts with the Third World countries and to expand economic cooperation with them and other nations.

Political and economic relations between Canada and ASEAN countries have been developing over the past few years. Trade between them reached 1 billion U.S. dollars in 1981. Canadian investment in ASEAN countries to date totals 1.73 billion U.S. dollars.

During his tour, Trudeau discussed with various leaders the expansion and strengthening of economic cooperation. Canada and Thailand reached agreements on economic cooperation and investment guarantee. Trudeau and Malaysian leaders discussed future Canadian efforts through investment and joint ventures in Malaysia's economic development programs.

To balance trade, Canada agreed to Indonesia's "equal purchase" policy for boosting Indonesian export to Canada. And Canada will cooperate with the Philippines in building nuclear power plants and developing other energy and industrial projects.

Canada has always had in view the strategic importance of ASEAN countries, and shown concern over Soviet military penetration into the Pacific region as well as the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea. It has supported the ASEAN stand on the Kampuchean issue and demanded a Vietnamese withdrawal from Kampuchea with a political solution of that problem. During the Asia visit, Trudeau praised ASEAN contribution to maintaining regional stability.

## LEADERS ADDRESS IDEOLOGICAL, POLITICAL MEETING

## Hu Yaobang Stresses Reforms

08210240 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1409 GMT 20 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, 20 Jan (XINHUA) -- At the national conference on ideological and political work among workers and staff members this afternoon, Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, pointed out: To develop the four modernizations program, it is necessary to carry out a series of reforms. The reforms must go hand in hand with the entire four modernizations program. This should be an extremely important guiding ideology of the party in leading the four modernizations campaign. He said: Our general principle in carrying out reforms is to proceed from reality and carry out reforms systematically in an all-round manner and resolutely in good order.

At today's conference, Comrade Hu Yaobang made a lengthy, important report entitled "On Questions With Regard to the Four Modernizations and Reforms" in which he discussed in depth eight subjects -- on the raising of questions, on "continuing the revolution" and reforms, on our general principle for reforms, on organizational reforms, on reforms in the economic field, on reforms in other fields, on communists who must be imbued with the thinking of boldly carrying out reforms, and on educating and mobilizing the working class to stand at the forefront in making reforms.

Hu Yaobang said: Without reforms it will be impossible to realize the four modernizations. Comrade Deng Xiaoping has been stressing this in recent years, and comrades in the Central Committee fully agree with Comrade Deng Xiaoping's view.

He said: To systematically carry out reforms in an all-round manner means that all fields of endeavor, all areas, all departments and all units must have their own tasks in making reforms. They should break away from old conventions and outdated style of work that hinder our advance, study new situations, solve new problems and develop new experiences and new ideas.

To resolutely carry out reforms in good order means that the whole party must carry out reforms resolutely and in good order by following the steps worked out by the central authorities. In short, our criterion for judging right from wrong in making reforms is whether they are conducive to the building of socialism with Chinese characteristics and to the development of the nation and the prosperity of the people. We must realize the paramount importance and the pressing need for reforms.

Hu Yaobang said: The thesis of "continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat" is wrong and harmful, but the conviction that socialist society must still carry out reforms in all fields is correct and necessary.

After reviewing the historical experience in the past few years and China's achievements in making reforms in agriculture, he said in his report: From the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee to the party's 12th national congress, our general principle in doing party work has been to eliminate chaos and set things right. It is said that if the work of eliminating chaos and setting things right has established preconditions for modernization, then reforms which are aimed at doing away with the old and creating the new will provide reliable guarantees for its success.

He said: To boldly carry out reforms reflects the character of a revolutionary. During the new period, we must foster among all comrades of the party the guiding ideology of great significance in carrying out reforms in all fields. He hoped that all comrades in the whole party and the working class will stand at the forefront to participate in the reform, support it and lead it.



Attending today's conference were Wan Li, Fang Yi, Yu Qiuli, Song Renqiong, Ni Zhifu, Chen Muhua, Deng Liqun, Chen Pixian, Hu Qili, Zhang Jingfu, Kang Keqing and other comrades, and responsible persons of the various departments under the Central Committee and various state organs, the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, the CYL Central Committee and the National Women's Federation.

Before the conference, Comrade Hu Yaobang and others met with comrades of the leading group of the conference.

#### Deng Liqun, Others Elected

OW191109 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1418 GMT 18 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, 18 Jan (XINHUA) -- The China Society for the Study of Ideological and Political Work Among Workers and Staff Members [zhong guo zhi gong si xiang zheng zhi gong zuo yan jiu hui 0022 0948 5120 1562 1835 1927 2398 3112 1562 0155 4282 4496 2585] was established in Beijing today. This is the first mass study organization established since the founding of the People's Republic that is devoted to theoretical studies and the exchange and popularization of practical experiences in ideological and political work among workers and staff members.

Ideological and political work is a branch of science. Since the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee our country has entered a new historical period, and ideological and political work among workers and staff members has put forward a series of theoretical and practical questions which need to be studied and explored. The society's main task is, under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, to systematically sum up the historical experiences, both positive and negative, of the party in ideological and political work among workers and staff members since the founding of the People's Republic, carry forward the fine tradition of the party's ideological and political work, study and explore the characteristics and laws of ideological and political work among workers and staff members in the new period, sum up fresh experiences and put forward suggestions for improving and perfecting ideological and political work among workers and staff members. Moreover, it will also study and introduce the experiences of other socialist countries and Marxist parties in conducting ideological and political work among the working class. Through study, it aims to make ideological and political work among workers and staff members play a greater role in socialist modernization.

The council of the society is composed of 138 members. The council held its first meeting this afternoon and elected the leading organ of the society: Deng Liqun, Yuan Baohua, Zeng Zhi (female), Lin Jianqing and Ma Hong, advisers; Gu Dachun, president; Yu Wen, Zhao Yinhua, Chen Yi, Shen Yue, Zeng Qun, Liu Shi, (?Zhang Baoshun), Yu Shuqin (female), Yang Huijie (female), Xu Weicheng, Ke Li and Sun Shangqing, vice presidents.

Deng Liqun, member of the Secretariat and director of the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee, spoke at today's council meeting. Ma Hong, president of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, also spoke at the meeting.

#### Shoudu Steel Official

OW160549 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1238 GMT 13 Jan 83

[Excerpts] Beijing, 13 Jan (XINHUA) -- During the national conference to discuss ideological and political work among staff and workers, Feng Jian, deputy secretary of the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company party committee, introduced how his company smoothly carried out reforms through intensifying ideological and political work.



The Shoudu Iron and Steel Company party committee maintained that, in restructuring the company's economic administration, there were the contradictions between those who wanted to reform and those who wanted to stick to old ways, and between those who were advanced and those who were backward, and that the reforms could not be carried out if the workers' minds were not emancipated and the contradictions were not resolved.

How to make ideological and political work serve reform? The iron and steel company's ways were: To closely integrate theoretical education and education in the party's lines, principles and policies with efforts to do away with the influence of "left" ideology and with efforts to carry out reform; and to guide the broad masses of staff and workers to be promoters of reform.

In 1981 when Shoudu Iron and Steel Company began instituting the system of economic responsibilities, the overwhelming majority of staff and workers supported the change; but some lazy people, who were quite seriously influenced by "left" ideology and who wanted to stick to old ways, also tried to resist. Some said: "This is a retrogression because this is using small production to administer big production." With this issue in mind, the iron and steel company carried out ideological education among those workers and guided them to eradicate the influence of "left" ideology and analyze the shortcomings of the current economic system. It also urged everybody to adopt an overall viewpoint and, while handling the interests of the state, the company and themselves, display the spirit of placing the state's interests ahead of everything else and the spirit of making overall plans and taking other factors into consideration. Within a short time, all production contracts and quotas were enforced at the basic-level units and among the individual workers. While distributing bonuses, the company also educated the staff and workers to denounce egalitarianism and the good-old-boy mentality in an effort to eradicate the mentality of eating from the same big pot and stamp out the stubborn force of habit of not daring to strictly evaluate the workers' performance and to be impartial in meting out rewards and punishments.

The Shoudu Iron and Steel Company party committee maintained that in order to implement the correct line, principles and policies of the party adopted since the 3d plenary session of its 11th Central Committee and successfully carry out reforms in various fields, it is necessary to have an effective leading body. In the past few years the iron and steel company has paid serious attention to streamlining and improving its leading bodies at all levels, turning them into commands for leading the workers in carrying out reforms.

In readjusting its leading bodies, the company has made some reforms on its current cadres system. It has boldly promoted many young and middle-aged cadres -- particularly young and middle-aged intellectuals, who have both ability and political integrity, who are hard-working and professionally proficient, who have a sense of responsibility and who are good at management -- to leading posts at different levels.

After the adoption of the economic responsibility system in the company, the contradictions of interests among the staff and workers, which were obscured in the past by the practice of egalitarianism, such as "eating from the same big pot," began to surface in areas of production quotas, cooperation, evaluation of work performance and income distribution. This provided the company with the a good opportunity to handle correctly the relationships among the interests of the state, the collective and the individual. Moreover, the system has set higher demands on ideological and political work, so the company has explicitly stipulated that ideological and political work must serve economic work.

## Daqing Oilfield Official

OW181147 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0703 GMT 17 Jan 83

[Excerpts] Beijing, 17 Jan (XINHUA) -- Speaking at a national meeting on ideological and political work among workers and staff members today, Chen Liemin, secretary of the Daqing Petroleum Administration's party committee, briefed the participants on the administration's experience in strengthening ideological and political work and building Daqing oilfield's contingent of workers and staff members. His briefing drew the representatives' special attention.

Chen Liemin said: The Daqing oilfield's annual crude oil output has surpassed 50 million dun for 7 consecutive years, thereby maintaining a stable and high yield. Its output in 1982 totalled 51.94 million dun, despite the high level of water seeping into the oilfields over the past 3 years that has resulted in an annual reduction of 3 to 4 million dun from the old oilfields.

These achievements, he said, were the results of the efforts made by the oilfield's party organizations at all levels to strengthen ideological and political work and build a contingent of workers and staff members while thoroughly implementing the party's line, principles and policies.

Right after conveying Comrade Deng Xiaoping's speech on persevering in the four basic principles in April of 1979, the Daqing oilfield's party committee promptly sent more than 3,000 cadres to the grassroots units to investigate the oil workers' ideological trend. Aiming at the workers' ideological problem, a great debate on "is socialism or capitalism fine?" was initiated throughout the oilfields. Following this discussion, a program to study modern history and the history of social development was launched to educate the workers in loving the party, the motherland and socialism.

In the course of launching mass ideological education programs, the Daqing oilfield adopted the method of setting up a number of individuals as advanced workers to transform those lagging behind. This process fired the broad masses of workers and staff members with great enthusiasm for pressing forward.

Through several years of efforts made by the oilfield's party committee, most of those comrades who lagged behind the others have transformed themselves, some have been admitted to the CYL while others have been named activists in learning from Lei Feng.

YAO YILIN ADDRESSES TEXTILE PRICES FORUM

OW201124 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1208 GMT 18 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, 18 Jan (XINHUA) -- Standing Committee members of the NPC and the CPPCC National Committee who were in Beijing, members of democratic parties as well as personages in various circles and economic experts attended a forum sponsored by the State Council. They unanimously supported the State Council's plan to readjust textile prices and said that concerted efforts should be made successfully to carry out this major task which has a bearing on the economic life of the 1 billion people.

This forum was held at the Great Hall of the People on 15 and 16 January. Present were Ulanhu, Seypidin, Hu Juewen, Banqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyancan and Zhu Xuefan, vice chairmen of the NPC Standing Committee; Liu Lantao, Rong Yiren, Zhou Peiyuan, Qian Changzhao and Dong Qiwu, vice chairmen of the CPPCC National Committee; Standing Committee members of the NPC and the CPPCC National Committee; and personages from various circles, totaling 48 persons.

Yao Yilin, member of the CPC Central Committee Secretariat and vice premier of the State Council, presided over the forum. He briefed those present on the preparations and concrete arrangements made by the State Council for the readjustment of textile prices. He said: The State Council has decided to take this measure after long deliberation and consultation and after holding a number of discussions.

He pointed out: To readjust textile prices is an important part of the price reform. Textile sales account for nearly 1/4 of the total sales of consumer goods in our country. Rationally readjusting the prices of textiles as a commodity is of great significance for an all-round reform of the price system in the future. He said: The State Council has entrusted me with circulating relevant information in this regard. I hope that you comrades will put forward your valuable opinions on how to do this work well.

State Councillor Bo Yibo said: Inviting personages from various quarters to this forum to brief you on the planned readjustment of textile prices before announcing this plan shows that the principle of democratic centralism revived since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee is further implemented. On major matters of the state, it is necessary to consult with people and to solicit opinions not only from people in the party but from nonparty personages. Thus, we will be able to pool people's wisdom and to mobilize forces in all quarters to do this work well. He said: From now on, we will continue this practice in order to hear more of people's opinions on the work of the State Council.

Comrades at the forum freely aired their views. Speaking in succession at the forum were Ma Bi, Xu Dixin, Luo Shuzhang, Sun Xiaocun, Qian Weichang, Qian Changzhao, Dong Qiwu, Zhou Peiyuan, Qian Duansheng, Qin Yizhi, Zhao Zili, Rong Yiren, Sun Yueqi, Shen Qizhen and Zhu Xuefan. They held that the State Council's decision on the readjustment of textile prices is in the interests of the people and the state, conforms to the economic law and is conducive to the development of production. The fact that we are able to take such major measures as readjusting textile prices precisely reflects the excellent political and economic situation in our country where stability and unity prevail, the market is brisk and people's living standards are improving step by step. They heartily rejoiced at this excellent situation.

Personages from various quarters speaking at the forum held that maintaining the basic stability of commodity prices does not mean freezing the prices of all commodities or keeping them at fixed prices forever. With the development of production and the change in the relationship between supply and demand, it is necessary and normal to make some necessary upward or downward readjustments in the prices of commodities on the condition that the general level of market prices is kept basically stable. However, since readjusting commodity prices is, after all, a major matter concerning the people's immediate interests, the orientation must be correct, the steps must be steady and the work must be done meticulously. In readjusting textile prices it is necessary to do propaganda work well in order to enable the broad masses to understand the great significance of this measure taken by the state. Industrial departments should strive to improve product quality and must not lower product quality to the detriment of the people's interests because the prices of synthetic fiber and some other light industrial products are reduced. Commercial departments should strengthen their operation and management, improve their service attitude and do a good job in supplying commodities; they must particularly observe pricing discipline and must not expand the variety, scope and margin of raising prices by going beyond the limits permitted by the State Council's relevant regulations. In case such phenomena occur, we hope that the government will severely punish those responsible. In their speeches personages from various circles hoped that governments at various levels would strengthen their leadership over this work, strictly enforce discipline and strengthen the legal system in order to keep market prices basically stable.

In addition to the readjustment of textile prices, personages from various circles also discussed such questions as the labor and wage system, reform of systems, commercial work and management. They put forward many useful opinions and suggestions.

On behalf of the State Council, State Councillor Zhang Jingfu thanked the personages from various circles for their valuable suggestions. He said that the State Council will draw on as many of their opinions as possible and do its work thoroughly and meticulously in order to ensure that textile prices will be smoothly readjusted.

MAO, OTHER LEADERS GROUP PHOTO REPRODUCED, SOLD

HK201012 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Jan 83 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Two Group Pictures of Leaders Are Being Reproduced for Distribution"]

[Text] Two group pictures of leaders -- "Comrade Mao Zedong With Comrades Zhou Enlai, Liu Shaoqi and Zhu De" and "Comrade Mao Zedong With Comrades Zhou Enlai, Liu Shaoqi, Zhu De, Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun" -- have already been reproduced by a relevant publishing house.

These two group pictures are reproductions of the photos originally taken by XINHUA. In solemn and clear colors and tones, they reflect the lively scene of revolutionary leaders warmly talking together. Hanging on a wall, the group pictures reflect the shining images of leaders and will arouse our respect for the proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation. On the morning of 16 January the Xinhua bookstore in Chongyang County, Hubei Province, was crowded with people vying with each other to buy the group pictures of the six leaders. In less than half an hour, 3,000 pictures which had just arrived were soon all sold. Holding the picture of six leaders in hand, a peasant from the Daqiao People's Commune said with deep feeling: "Without the good leadership of the six leaders, how could we live a happy life today!"

EDITORIAL ON RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEMS IN COMMERCE

HK210710 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Jan 83 p 1

[Editorial: "Popularize the Business Responsibility System Adopted by Retail and Service Trades -- Third Discussion on Stopping the Practice of 'Eating From the Same Big Pot'"]

[Text] Industrial and communications enterprises can no longer "eat from the same big pot," nor can commercial and other service trades do so.

The results of implementing responsibility systems for operation and management in some retail shops and other service trades in recent years show that this is an effective remedy for changing the system of "eating from the same big pot" and for overcoming the egalitarian distribution method.

Retail business and service trades are important components of the national economy. They are closely related to people's production and daily life. Their characteristics are small-sized and widely distributed with numerous units. Thus, they are suited to be run by collectives and individuals. Facts show that the method of managing these trades in a rigid way by the state, which monopolizes almost all business, does not conform to the characteristics of the trades and cannot satisfy the needs of the masses in their daily lives. From now on, when we actively develop collective and individual businesses, we should also actively implement the operation system of contracting responsibility in small-sized state-owned retail shops and other service trades. While keeping the ownership system unchanged, the principles for conducting independent accounting, bearing responsibility for profits and losses and distributing earnings according to work should be adopted for collective operation.

The commercial departments should provide professional guidance. The state will support these businesses by supplying raw materials and through the pricing, taxation and wage policies. In this way retail business and other service trades can be handled well and enlivened. The irrational situation in which "some affairs have no people to deal with but some people have nothing to do" will be gradually changed so that people's difficulties in tailoring, eating, hair-cutting and shopping, which have been unsolvable, can now be really solved.

At present, the key to pursuing the system of contracting responsibility in business in small-sized retail shops and service trades lies in that leaders at all levels can emancipate their minds and correctly approach this issue. In the course of pursuing the responsibility system, we must maintain a normal temperature and never work with sudden waxing and waning of enthusiasm. In 1981 the commercial departments held a forum in Beijing, exchanging experiences in implementing the business responsibility system. This meeting blew some "cold wind" and posed a problem of "lowering the temperature." Originally, quite a number of units in the commercial departments had implemented the business responsibility system, but due to the influence of the idea of "lowering the temperature," some of them vacillated and went back to the old track of "eating from the same big pot." Changing the institution of "eating from the same big pot" and overcoming the egalitarian method in distribution are our party's firm and unshakable principles. They are also the major part in the reform of the national economic institutions. In order to popularize the operation system of contracting responsibility in small-sized retail shops and service trades, it is necessary to have a firm stand, a resolute attitude and a revolutionary persevering spirit. We should not give up efforts halfway and should never stop when a "wind" is blowing. The reform in commerce and service trades, like in other areas, will encounter this or that obstacle or will unavoidably bring about some deviations. So long as we adhere to the principles and policies decided by the 12th party congress, work in a down-to-earth manner and prevent the formalist practice of rushing headlong into mass action, we will certainly blaze a correct trail.

The course of perfecting the business responsibility system in commerce and service trades is the course of promoting advantages and overcoming disadvantages. What are the advantages that should be promoted and what are the disadvantages that should be overcome? The purpose of implementing the responsibility in commerce is to enliven circulation, improve economic results, convenience the masses and coordinate the interests of the four parties, namely, the state, the enterprise, the individual worker and the consumer, in a better way. It must be effected that the state can increase revenue, the enterprise can retain more funds, the worker can earn more income and the consumer can be satisfied. All four aspects are indispensable. Whatever benefits the above four parties is called an advantage and should be promoted; conversely, whatever does not benefit the four parties is regarded as a disadvantage and should be overcome. At present, special attention should be paid to ensuring the interests of the state and to guaranteeing and protecting the interests of consumers. The practice of merely taking into account the interests of one's own unit without regard to the interests of the state and consumers and merely demanding more power and benefits but refusing to bear more responsibility is, in fact, still "eating from the same big pot" at the expense of the state and consumers. Of course, the state should also take into consideration the interests of enterprises and individual workers and really enable enterprises to gain profits after contracts are concluded and enable individual workers to increase their incomes; otherwise, the active factors cannot be mobilized to function.



Like any other things, there needs to be a process of gradually maturing for the implementation of the business responsibility system in commerce and service trades. That is also a process of promoting advantages and overcoming disadvantages. If we take the road of retrogression once we encounter some problems, or become disheartened once we find some deviations, this is obviously not a correct attitude. What we should do is to study continuously and sum up new situations, problems and experiences in the course of implementing the business responsibility system, overcome difficulties, solve problems and resolutely forge ahead.

#### ECONOMICS OF RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEM EXPLAINED

OW180603 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0028 GMT 16 Jan 83

[Excerpts] Beijing, 16 Jan (XINHUA) -- XINHUA editor's note: The report tells us that an effective way to shorten the construction period and achieve better results from investment is to adopt the system of economic responsibility and eliminate the egalitarian practice of eating from the same big pot regarding capital construction. The current potential for this is still great. According to statistics, if the time needed to construct current projects in our country could be shortened by a year, 5 billion yuan of capital could be saved; and since these projects could be put into operation a year ahead of schedule, another 5 billion yuan of wealth could be created for society. This is a total of 10 billion yuan of savings and added revenues. The fact that the construction period for 15 cold storage units has been cut by 1/2 shows that this potential can be tapped as long as our policies and measures are proper.  
[end editor's note]

According to XINHUA reporter Ding Genxi, several years ago, the construction of a large 10,000-ton cold storage unit ordinarily required 2 to 3 years; now, the time required has been shortened to 1 to 1 1/2 years. This is an accomplishment of our country's capital construction departments gained by replacing the egalitarian practice of eating from the same big pot with the system of economic responsibility.

In the past, when egalitarianism prevailed on the construction front, the waste of capital and materials for many projects was serious, and construction dragged on far too long. Since the responsibilities of the construction and installation units were unclear and since rewards and penalties were indistinguishable, they often blamed each other for inefficiency. After the adoption of the system of economic responsibility -- that is, a project is divided, and each individual or group is responsible for a task until completed -- the responsibilities, authority and benefits for both sides are clearly defined. Consequently, the previous situation has been fundamentally reversed by this system, under which there is a motive force as well as pressure. Because of the adoption of this system, fairly good results have been achieved in the construction of the 33 cold storage units -- each 5,000-ton or bigger -- the Ministry of Commerce has contracted to capital construction departments since 1981. The average time to build each of the 15 cold storage units already completed and put into operation was 13 1/2 months, or approximately half the time previously needed. From driving piles to completion, the time needed to build the two 26,000-ton cold storage units in Shanghai was 21 months, or 10 1/2 months each. The two 10,000-ton class cold storage units in Wuhan and Chongqing were completed within 9 and 11 1/2 months, respectively. Statistics show that over 4.2 million yuan of investment has been conserved from the construction of these cold storage units or 4.8 percent of the total budget. Besides, the quality of the completed projects is also better than before.

STATE COUNCIL SUPPLEMENTAL INVESTMENT PROVISION

00141003 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0741 GMT 12 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, 12 Jan (XINHUA) -- From now on, a 30 percent surcharge for key energy and communication construction funds will be levied on any amounts of self-raised capital construction investments of all localities and departments that are in excess of the indices of the plans approved by the state. This was put forward in a supplemental provision made recently by the State Council on the strict control of the scale of fixed-asset investments.

The provision stressed that it is mandatory for all provinces, municipalities, autonomous regions and departments to strictly implement, and not to exceed, the fixed-asset investment plans including investments within the state budget; self-raised investment; investments arranged with bank loans; and funds for capital construction, replacement and transformation measures arranged with foreign capital and various special appropriations.

The provision demanded that the sources for the self-raised investments of all localities and departments must be legitimate. The provision said that arrangements for necessary self-raised capital construction investments should be made only after funds for normal expenditures and enterprises' equipment replacement and technical transformation are guaranteed and commitments to purchase treasury bonds and payments for key energy and communication construction are fulfilled by the localities and departments with their mobile financial resources, funds under special appropriations and funds outside of the budget.

The provision said: It is necessary to practically guarantee the availability of funds and supplies needed for the state's key construction projects so that energy, communication and other key projects can be completed according to plans. It is necessary to implement the method of different interest rates and different repayment schedules, encourage energy and communication construction, develop the production of products that are in short supply, carry out technical transformation and restrict the production of products that are in excessive supply and overlapping construction.

The State Council has made relevant provisions on the control of the processing industry, the production of products that require high energy consumption and other related measures and projects. At present, the production items proposed for control are mainly spindles for cotton and woolen textile production, synthetic materials and synthetic filaments [chou si 2132 4828], textile machinery, textile equipment, motor vehicles, machine tools, agricultural machinery, internal combustion engines, ball bearings, electric motors, television sets, refrigerators, electric fans, washing machines, sewing machines, bicycles, wristwatches, cigarettes, wine, crude salt, processed plastic and rubber products, paints and pesticides.

In this document of the State Council, provisions are also made on mandatory requirements for banks to carry out appropriations and loan extensions in strict accordance with plans.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION PROJECTS TO BE DEVELOPED

00180538 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0735 GMT 13 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, 13 Jan (XINHUA) -- Report by JINGJI CANKAO published on 13 January: Developing Chinese-type rural electrification is a major task currently being undertaken by the Ministry of Water Conservancy and Power. A leading comrade of the central authorities pointed out that the Ministry of Water Conservancy and Power has initially decided to carry out pilot projects in 100 counties.



I. 21 Jan 83

K 10

CHINA  
PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Minister Qian Zhengying, Vice Minister Li Daigeng and some department heads and bureau directors have led concerned personnel to Anhui, Guangdong and Sichuan to make investigations in those counties which have rich water resources and well-developed small hydropower stations and assist them in drawing up a 5-year electrification program. It has been arranged that the 100 counties undertaking the pilot projects will hold a meeting in the first quarter of this year to make a concrete study of how to carry out the pilot program by stages and in groups.

Not long ago a leading comrade of the central authorities, while making inspections in Sichuan and Fujian, stated that we must develop Chinese-type rural electrification. He said that China's rich water resources offer favorable conditions for developing small hydropower stations in the rural areas, the peasants can have electricity for cooking, lighting, heating, TV sets and movies. Not only can electricity enrich the peasants' cultural life but it will also enable them to develop sideline production, the processing of agricultural products and commune- and brigade-run enterprises. He proposed basically achieving the Chinese-type electrification in the 100 pilot counties in the next 5 years.

The party organizations of the Ministry of Water Conservancy and Power have held discussions on several occasions to study the important opinions of the leading comrade of the central authorities. It has been concluded that developing Chinese-type rural electrification is of far-reaching significance and is a strategic issue bearing on the overall situation. A rural electrification project conforming to a higher standard of living in the rural areas has long been the ardent wish of the broad masses of the peasants in China. It is an inevitable trend in developing the rural economy, and it will bring profound changes to the entire social economy.

China's rural areas are starting to acquire a considerable amount of power equipment. Its small hydropower stations have an installed capacity of nearly 8 million kilowatts. China boasts 3.6 million km of power transmission lines and its transformers boast a total capacity of 110 million kilovolt-ampere. The total capacity of China's power consumption equipment amounts to 60 million kilowatts. However, this falls far short of the needs of rural development. Electricity is still not available to 40 percent of China's peasants. In some areas where electricity is available it is still not being extensively applied to production and to daily consumption in the rural areas.

The Ministry of Water Conservancy and Power holds that China has favorable conditions for developing Chinese-type electrification projects. China's rich water resources can be harnessed to generate 70 million kilowatts of electricity by the small hydropower stations. The water resources of the 100 pilot counties recently selected by the ministry can be harnessed to generate 8 million kilowatts of electricity by small hydropower stations. As of now, only 17 percent of such resources have been harnessed, and there are still over 6 million kilowatts of electricity waiting to be developed. We can thus see that the potential is very great indeed.

#### NEWSLETTER ON UNIVERSAL PRIMARY EDUCATION

OW180533 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0714 GMT 14 Jan 83

[Newsletter by XINHUA reporter Yang Jianye: "The Historical Task Certainly Will Be Fulfilled -- Universal Primary Education in China Making Steady Progress"]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 14 Jan (XINHUA) -- Comrade Hu Yaobang said in his report to the party's 12th national congress: Universal primary education in various forms must in the main be achieved by 1990. Premier Zhao Ziyang said in his report to the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC: We should strive to make primary school education universal or almost universal by 1985 in most counties.

How is the work to make primary education universal going in our country? Will this great historical task be fulfilled on schedule?

With these two questions of universal concern among the hundreds of millions of people and of every household in the country, this reporter recently visited a number of provinces and counties and the Ministry of Education to find answers.

There are now 894,000 primary schools in our country with a total enrollment of more than 140 million, or 14 percent of the total population. Conditions in various places show that the work to make primary education universal in our country is making solid progress. Not only have a number of advanced cities and counties in economically and educationally more developed areas done a good job in universal education, primary school education has also become universal in a number of counties and banners in the mountainous areas and border areas inhabited by minority nationalities.

According to incomplete statistics, compiled on the basis of a 95 percent of higher rate of primary school enrollment, an 80 percent or higher rate of steady attendance for 5 year and a graduate qualification rate determined in light of local realities and different conditions in each county, more than 21 percent of the counties (cities and districts) in China with more than a quarter of the total population have now achieved universal primary school education. They have taken the lead in making a solid step toward fulfilling the great historical task of achieving in the main universal primary education in the 1980's.

Tao Duanwu, director of the primary education department of the Ministry of Education, told this reporter: In the year 1981-1982, there were some 120 million school-age children of 7 to 11 years old in the country, and 111.75 million of them were attending schools. The average enrollment rate was 93 percent, 92 percent in the rural areas. The rate of steady attendance for 5 years was 65.8 percent. The qualification rate of primary school graduates was quite uneven between town and country and between areas with a better economic and cultural foundation and those with a poorer foundation. Generally speaking, education quality was low, the average qualification rate in the rural areas was not high, and education itself failed to meet the needs of the new changes and developments in agricultural economy and rural life.

Experience of areas where primary school education has already become universal shows that to achieve universal primary school education it is imperative to solve the following four problems:

1. It is necessary to further increase the understanding among the leadership at all levels of the importance of universal primary school education.
2. The education departments should readjust teaching plans, reform teaching materials and adopt the principle of running schools of various forms at different levels, paying attention to meeting the needs of the rural masses in production and daily life and taking into consideration the learning ability of rural students.
3. It is necessary to raise educational funds through various channels for universal primary school education. While the state plays the major role in running schools, it is necessary to bring into full play the enthusiasm of communes, production brigades and teams, collectives, factories, mines, enterprises, institutions, offices, units and so forth to run schools and mobilize the masses to raise funds, repair school buildings, buy more desks and benches and strive to improve schooling conditions so as to materially guarantee the achievement of universal primary school education.

4. It is necessary to strengthen the ranks of primary school teachers. Facts have proved that the key to achieving universal primary school education in a province, region, county or city lies in whether there is a relatively stable contingent of qualified primary school teachers who are both Red and expert in that area. To solve the outstanding current contradiction in universal primary education, namely, the low rate of qualified graduates, it is imperative to constantly raise the political, ideological, cultural and professional level of primary school teachers. Therefore, it is necessary to examine and consolidate the ranks of teachers and step up their training in various ways. Teachers hired by the local people account for 66.7 percent of the total number of teachers in rural primary schools in the whole country. It is necessary to reasonably solve their pay problem so as to remove their worries about supporting their families and enable them to keep their minds on teaching.

RENMIN RIBAO ON DEVELOPMENT OF PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

HK210929 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Jan 83 p 5

[Article by Zhang Youyu [1728 0645 3342]: "New Development of the People's Congress System" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] The new constitution has summed up our experience in building state power. It meets the needs of the general task of the new period and incorporates many new and important provisions for strengthening the people's congress system. These provisions mark the new development of the people's congress system in our country.

THE FUNCTIONS AND POWERS OF THE NPC STANDING COMMITTEE HAVE BEEN EXTENDED AND THE ROLE OF THE HIGHEST ORGAN OF STATE POWER HAS BEEN STRENGTHENED.

Compared with the 1978 constitution, the new constitution has extended the functions and powers of the NPC Standing Committee and strengthened the role of the highest organ of state power. This is shown in the following five aspects:

1. It entrusts legislative power to the NPC Standing Committee. In the past the NPC Standing Committee could only enact decrees but not laws. At present, the new constitution stipulates that the NPC and its Standing Committee jointly exercise the legislative power of the state and the latter also has the power to enact laws. This has proceeded from the reality of our country. From now on, the legislative task of the state is very heavy, and, as a matter of fact, the NPC will not be able to enact many laws in good time. The delegation of a portion of the legislative power to the NPC Standing Committee can help fulfill various urgent legislative tasks in good time. According to the stipulations of the new constitution, the legislative functions and powers of the NPC and its Standing Committee are divided as follows: The NPC amends the constitution and makes and amends basic laws concerning criminal offences, civil affairs, the structure of the state and other matters. The NPC Standing Committee enacts and amends laws with the exception of those to be enacted by the NPC, and partially amends and supplements the laws enacted by the NPC when the latter is not in session but these amendments and supplements must not contravene the basic principles of those laws.
2. It entrusts to the NPC Standing Committee the power to examine and approve partial adjustments to state plans and state budgets. The new constitution clearly stipulates the functions and powers of the NPC Standing Committee: To examine and approve, when the NPC is not in session, partial adjustments that are deemed necessary to national economic and social development plans and to the state budget, in the course of their implementation. This is also a new provision. In the course of socialist modernization, unexpected situations often occur.

In order to meet the needs of new situations, it is necessary to make partial adjustment of the original plans and budgets. It is conducive to the smooth progress of socialist modernization for the new constitution to entrust to the NPC Standing Committee the power to examine and approve adjustments of this kind.

3. It has extended the NPC Standing Committee's power to appoint and remove personnel. The NPC Standing Committee decides on the selection of ministers, chairmen of commissions, chief auditor and secretary general upon the recommendation of the premier of the State Council when the NPC is not in session. In the past, this power was only confined to the appointment and removal of one or two persons. During the period between sessions of the NPC, there are often changes in ministers and chairmen of commissions. If the power is confined only to the appointment and removal of one or two persons, the NPC Standing Committee and the State Council will find it inconvenient to carry out their work.

4. It entrusts the function and power to supervise the enforcement of the constitution to the NPC Standing Committee. This function and power belonged to the NPC alone in the past. The new constitution stipulates that the NPC Standing Committee also exercises this function and power. This is because the supervision of the enforcement of the constitution is day-to-day work and problems occurred in the course of enforcing the constitution must be handled in good time and the NPC cannot fulfill this task alone.

5. The new constitution has also restored the NPC Standing Committee's function and power to decide on general mobilization throughout the country, or partial mobilization and the enforcement of martial law throughout the country or in particular provinces, autonomous regions or municipalities directly under the central government. The NPC sessions are held regularly whereas the necessity for mobilization or enforcing martial law cannot be easily foreseen. The restoration of this function and power of the NPC Standing Committee helps to avoid being placed in a passive position.

In order to give full play to the role of the NPC, the new constitution has also strengthened its organizations. The new constitution stipulates that members of the NPC Standing Committee shall not hold posts in organs of state administration and the judicial and procuratorial organs. In fact, most of them are full-time members. The NPC has a nationalities committee, a law committee, a financial and economic affairs committee, education, science, culture and public health committees, a foreign affairs committee, an overseas Chinese affairs committee and other necessary special committees. These special committees examine, discuss and draw up relevant bills under the direction of the NPC and its Standing Committee. The chairman, vice chairmen and secretary general of the NPC Standing Committee are the participants in the chairman's conference to attend to its important routine work. These provisions strengthen the leadership of the NPC Standing Committee, consolidate the work organs of the NPC Standing Committee and raise the efficiency of the NPC Standing Committee.

Will the extension of the functions and powers of the NPC Standing Committee weaken the position and role of the NPC, which is the highest organ of state power? Will this place the NPC Standing Committee above the NPC? No. Firstly, we cannot separate the NPC Standing Committee from the NPC and regard them as two independent organs. The NPC Standing Committee is a permanent organ of the NPC and its work is a part of the work of the NPC. The extension of its functions and powers is conducive to giving greater play to the role of the NPC. Second, the new constitution clearly stipulates that the NPC elects, and has the power to recall, members of its Standing Committee and the NPC Standing Committee is responsible and accountable to the NPC. This organizationally ensures that the NPC Standing Committee will not be placed above the NPC.

Third, the new constitution also stipulates: The NPC shall alter or annul inappropriate decisions made by the NPC Standing Committee and the NPC Standing Committee can enact, when the NPC is not in session, partial supplements and amendments to statutes enacted by the NPC provided that they do not contravene the basic principles of these statutes. In this way, it is guaranteed that in exercising its functions and powers, the NPC Standing Committee must be subordinate to the NPC and will not be placed over it.

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF STANDING COMMITTEES IN LOCAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESSES OF AND ABOVE THE COUNTY LEVEL HAS EXTENDED THE FUNCTIONS AND POWERS OF LOCAL ORGANS OF STATE POWERS.

1. Standing committees are established in local people's congresses at and above the county level. In the early stage after the founding of the country, it was not necessary to have standing organs because the tasks of local state power were relatively fewer in those days and major local problems could be solved by convening the people's congresses. Therefore, the 1954 constitution does not have provisions concerning standing organs of local people's congresses. Some functions and powers such as organizing the election and convening of people's congresses of respective levels were delegated to local people's committees. This was suited to the situation in those days. The 1975 constitution stipulates that local revolutionary committees at all levels are standing organs of local people's congresses of respective levels and are also local people's governments of respective levels. Although the 1978 constitution does not include this provision, it clearly stipulates that local people's congresses of all levels shall be convened by revolutionary committees of respective levels. Obviously, these provisions can no longer meet the needs of the new situation. With the development of our country's socialist construction, local organs of state power at all levels, those of and above county level in particular, are loaded with heavier and heavier tasks. Local people's governments of and above county level have to implement various resolutions adopted by people's congress of respective levels and decisions and orders of state administrative organs of higher levels. They also have to organize and manage administrative work in politics, economy and culture of respective localities. It is impossible for them to take up regular work of standing committees of people's congresses. Under these circumstances, the people's congresses also must strengthen their supervision over governments. If no standing committees are established in people's congresses and the people's governments continue to exercise the former's functions and powers, the inevitable outcome will be the people's governments supervising themselves. This is not conducive to perfecting local state power or to raising the efficiency of state organs. In view of this situation, the Second Session of the Fifth NPC adopted in 1979 a resolution on several stipulations for revising the 1978 constitution. It states that standing committees shall be established in local people's congresses of or above county level and local revolutionary committees of all levels shall be changed into local people's governments of respective levels.

This is an important reform of the people's congress system of our country. The new constitution affirms this reform and clearly stipulates the organization, functions and powers of local people's congresses. This is very necessary in solving major local problems suiting measures to local conditions and specific times, in strengthening supervision of people's congresses over local state organs, and in giving play to the role of the people's congresses as local organs of state power.

2. The range of direct election is extended to the county level. The new constitution stipulates: "Deputies to the people's congresses of counties, cities not divided into districts, municipal districts, townships, nationality townships, and towns are directly elected by the voters." Extending the range of direct election to the county level is the need for building state power in the new period.



In the early years after the founding of New China, it was impossible to carry out direct election over a relatively large scope because of various limitations. Therefore, the 1953 election law stipulates that direct election is carried out in grassroots units. In the past 30-odd years since the founding of the country, tremendous changes have taken place in our country's politics, economy and culture. The level of the people's political consciousness, organization and culture have been greatly raised. Telecommunications and communications have been greatly improved. All this helps the people to have a better understanding of the state organs and personnel of their respective counties. Besides, we have also had the experience of several past elections and the people have been trained for democratic election to a certain extent. Consequently, objective conditions are provided for carrying out direct election at county level. At the same time, socialist modernization also needs further development of socialist democracy and the extension of the range of direct election. The new constitution affirms this important reform made at the Second Session of the Fifth NPC and this reflects the demand of the broad masses of the people.

4. The functions and powers of local organs of state power have been extended. In accordance with the principle of giving play to the role of the enthusiasm of central organs and local organs, the new constitution stipulates that appropriate division of functions and powers between central and local organs of state power should be specified and the functions and powers of local organs of state power should be extended under the unified leadership of the central authorities. First, the new constitution stipulates that the people's congresses of provinces and municipalities directly under the central government, and their standing committees, may formulate local statutes on condition that these do not contravene the constitution, laws, decrees and general administrative statutes, and they shall report them to the NPC Standing Committee for record. Second, people's congresses of national autonomous areas have the power to draw up statutes governing the exercise of autonomy as well as separate regulations, in the light of the political, economic and cultural characteristics of the nationality or nationalities in a given area. The statutes drawn up by autonomous regions shall be submitted to the NPC Standing Committee for approval. The statutes drawn up by autonomous prefectures and autonomous counties shall be submitted to the standing committees of the people's congresses of provinces or autonomous regions for approval and they should be reported to the NPC Standing Committee for record. Finally, the new constitution also clearly stipulates the functions and powers of standing committees of local people's congresses at and above the county level. These stipulations of the new constitution allow various localities to give full play to their initiative and enthusiasm, suiting measures to local conditions, and specific time in speeding up socialist modernization.

#### RENMIN RIBAO ON CHEMICAL MINE CONSTRUCTION

BK20009 Ref: RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 17 Jan 83 p 2

[Commentator's article: "Accelerate Exploitation and Construction of Chemical Mines"]

[Text] Accelerating the exploitation and construction of chemical mines is a practical and effective measure for developing the production of phosphate and potassium fertilizer and increasing agricultural production.

The chemical mining industry has developed considerably in recent years. By the end of 1981, 18 large and medium key mines as well as a number of small mines have been completed in the whole country. Phosphate ore output has reached 10.86 million tons, pyrite ore output has reached 4.07 million tons, and there has also been a big increase in the output of such minerals as boron, lime-stone, alum, serpentine and barite. However, the chemical mines are far from able to meet the needs of national economic development.

Due to the inability of such minerals as phosphorous, sulphur and potassium to catch up, the problem of imbalance in the proportion of nitrogen, phosphorous and potassium in chemical fertilizer production has become more and more pronounced, and this is seriously affecting the increase of agricultural production.

China has rather rich chemical mineral resources and a fairly complete range of minerals. There is already an initial foundation for chemical mines and Yunnan, Guizhou, Hubei, Guangdong, Qinghai, Sichuan and Nei Monggol have already developed mining bases with their own distinguishing features. The country is step by step building up its geological prospecting, scientific research, designing and construction ranks fully capable of designing and constructing large-scale comprehensive chemical mines. As long as various quarters pay attention to concentrating the appropriate forces and making adequate arrangements for geological prospecting, power stations, railroad, communications and other linkup projects, it is entirely possible to accelerate the exploitation of phosphate, sulphur and potassium mines and produce more phosphate and potassium fertilizer.

The development of chemical mines must be based on the condition of resources. Construction must be carried out in a rational manner. It should be big when it ought to be big and small when it ought to be small. If there are a great deal of resources, we should in principle go in for big mines and not scatter resources by running small mines. We must concentrate our forces to properly grasp the key mines, and at the same time, actively develop the small mines. All mines must conscientiously implement the relevant laws and decrees of the state and forbid the indiscriminate extraction and arbitrary throwing away of resources. In places possessing the conditions, we should concentrate on the extraction and dressing of phosphate ore and operate phosphate fertilizer plants at the same time. In places where hydroelectric power is cheap, we should process the phosphate ore into yellow phosphorous for sale, make a success of comprehensive utilization and improve economic results. We must discover ways of raising money and continue to set up joint ventures. The country's financial resources are limited at present and cannot provide much money for the exploitation of phosphate and potassium mines. Even if there is a turn for the better in the future in the country's financial condition, the state still cannot exclusively take over the exploitation of mines. For the sake of accelerating the exploitation of phosphorite, pyrite and other raw materials, we can adopt such diversified forms of joint ventures as those between the central and local authorities, and between provinces and the enterprises themselves, to operate the mines. After the mines have been put into production, the distribution of profits and products for various parties of the joint ventures is based on the ratio of investment and the terms of the contract.

To modernize the mines, we must pay attention to science and technology and overcome the tendency of only attaching importance to output and output value but not to technology. At present, more than 80 percent of our phosphate minerals are in the form of collophane phosphorite. Most of them are in thick veins on gentle slopes. The quality of the ore is poor and extraction and dressing are difficult. We must tackle and solve the problems of extraction and ore dressing as quickly as possible. Scientific and technical personnel must go deep into the mines, carry out investigation and study, strengthen the use of scientific research and make a contribution by accelerating the exploitation of phosphate, sulphur and potassium mines and promoting the development of the phosphate and potassium fertilizer industry.



YU QIULI ADDRESSES PLA SPORTS DELEGATION

OW210147 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1433 GMT 19 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, 19 Jan (XINHUA) -- Yu Qiuli, deputy secretary general of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee and director of the PLA General Political Department, urged all outstanding athletes of the PLA to be pacesetters in spiritual civilization and models in promoting unity and observing discipline and to raise their athletic levels and win honors for the motherland.

Speaking today at a meeting of the PLA delegation to participate in the fifth national sports meet, Yu Qiuli said that the PLA has always stressed strictness in requirements and that those PLA units that have the strongest combat capability are also those that are highly discipline-conscious. A glorious tradition of the PLA is meeting difficulties head-on. Like fighters in combat, PLA athletes must press forward in view of difficulties, be pacesetters at the national sports meet and give an outstanding performance. Although China has had outstanding performances in games using small balls, in games that use large balls it still lags behind. Our PLA athletes must raise the level of basketball, volleyball and soccer games and win honors for the nation.

The PLA sports delegation was founded at the end of last year and will compete in 16 events at the fifth national games.

Speaking on behalf of leading organs of the various PLA general departments and the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission, Hua Nan, deputy director of the PLA General Political Department, and Xu Yinsheng, vice chairman of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission, respectively urged the PLA sports delegation to make outstanding achievements in both ideology and athletic prowess at the national sports meet.

Attending today's meeting were also Zhang Zhen, Han Huaizhi and Bai Xiangguo.

Han Fudong, leader of the PLA sports delegation gave a modernization talk at the meeting. Li Wei, political commissar of the delegation, presided over the meeting.

HOME ELECTRICAL APPLIANCE USE INCREASES

OW210830 Beijing XINHUA in English 0722 GMT 21 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, January 21 (XINHUA) -- China produced 2.5 million washing machines and 3 million tape-recorders in 1982, both up by some 96 percent over 1981. The two items registered the fastest growth in consumer durables in China in 1982, while the output of other household appliances also grew by a wide margin, according to the State Statistical Bureau.

The growing use of home electrical appliances mirrors the rising purchasing power of the Chinese people and the efforts made by China's light industries to meet their demand.

China first produced the first batch of 336 washing machines for home use in 1978 and production shot up every year since then. The Bailan (White Orchid) brand washing machine, considered to be the best in 1980, has been challenged by several quality, cheaper new brands put on the market in the past two years.

The production of tape-recorders is also a new industry in China. In 1978, national output was only 47,000 units.

Radio-recorders and tape-recorders are popular among young people studying foreign languages and are also used by families for recording music. The better-off families now no longer prefer portable recorders but want stereophonic table models with three or four wave bands.

Production of refrigerators is also growing fast. China produced more than 95,000 units in 1982, a 71 percent increase above 1981.

But the most popular home electrical appliance is television sets, the production of which reached 5.6 million sets in 1982, 3.9 percent above 1981. Of these, 200,000 were color sets, up 44.7 percent.

Chinese families owned 15.62 million T.V. sets at the end of 1981. There are on the average 30 T.V. sets per hundred urban families, but the figure for the countryside is much smaller.

The Ministry of Commerce said that because of the limits of broadcast coverage and difficulties in marketing and repair services, many peasants were not buying T.V. sets. Once commercial departments improve their work, sales of T.V. sets would increase by a large margin, it said.

One example cited by the ministry was the Jianye People's Commune with more than 5,000 families near Jinzhou City, Liaoning Province. At T.V. repair shop was set up there and within months, the number of T.V. sets owned by peasant families increased from 40 to 500.

The ministry said that small T.V. sets with 9-inch screens are no longer produced and 12-inch portable T.V. no longer suits the needs of the market. At present, consumer interest is turning to 14-inch and larger sets, in particular color sets.

#### DAQING PETROCHEMICAL WORKS CONSERVES ENERGY

OW181240 Beijing XINHUA in English 1128 GMT 18 Jan 83

[Text] Daqing, January 18 (XINHUA) -- The general petrochemical works in Daqing, China's largest oilfield, in Heilongjiang Province, reported successes in technical upgrading centered on energy conservation.

The works, built in the early 1960s, now refines five million tons of crude oil annually, ten percent of the oilfield's annual output, according to the works officials.

As a result of the energy-conservation effort, the works turned over 3.1 percent more profits to the state in 1982 than 1981, despite refining 64,000 less tons of crude oil.

Average energy consumption for refining one ton of crude oil fell from 1.4 million calories in 1978 to 950,000 calories in 1982 -- down 32.9 percent. Energy conserved equalled 170,000 tons of fuel oil, officials said.

Since 1979, the works has upgraded almost half of its oil refining installations, mainly in energy conservation. Advanced technology, equipment and catalytic agent were adopted to reduce heat losses from heating furnaces, recycle low-temperature exhaust heat and make more efficient use of steam.

As a result, heat efficiency of the works' 27 heating furnaces rose to 80.7 percent in 1982, compared with 69.3 percent in 1978, officials said.

Investment in these technical upgrading projects is recovered in one or two years.

L. 21 Jan 83

K 19

CHINA  
PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

#### IRON, STEEL INDUSTRY DECREASES ENERGY USE

OW210814 Beijing XINHUA in English 0755 GMT 21 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, January 21 (XINHUA) -- China's iron and steel industry registered a decrease in energy consumption in 1982 -- equivalent to seven million tons of coal compared with 1978 -- according to a national metallurgical industry conference that closed here this week.

At the same time, the nation's 1982 steel output was 37.15 million tons, five million tons more than 1978, the conference was told.

This success is due to the effort to cut energy consumption while improving the quality of iron and steel products, delegates to the conference said.

From 1978 to 1982, 330 small iron works with high energy consumption rates were closed, incorporated or shifted to other lines of production, delegates said. Another 120 small iron works were streamlined and upgraded technically to make more efficient use of energy.

As a result, coke consumption of the country's small iron works per ton of iron dropped by 289 kilograms in 1982, in comparison with 1978, production cost, down almost 65 yuan per ton. They reported a profit of 40 million yuan in 1982.

Major iron and steel works promoted 37 items of new technology, including secondary steelmaking, injection of powdered coal into blast furnaces, argon and nitrogen into ladles and powdered calcium and silicon into electric furnaces.

Following popularization of the technology of fine screening and regrinding and low-carbon raw material, China's ore dressing and sintering plants conserved in four years 600,000 tons of coke and 700,000 tons coal equivalent of fuel.

With these measures, delegates said, energy consumption of the nation's major iron and steel works per ton of steel dropped from 1.77 tons in 1978 to 1.4 tons of coal in 1982 -- a decrease of 20 percent.

Delegates urged metallurgical plants to reduce their energy consumption rate by all additional two percent this year, with a conservation of one million tons of coal as the goal.

#### NATURAL SCIENCE SOCIETIES BEGIN SEMINARS 16 JAN

OW170812 Beijing XINHUA in English 0718 GMT 17 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, January 17 (XINHUA) -- Six natural science societies, mechanical engineering, popular science, ordnance, scientific and technological information, engineering thermophysics and papermaking, started seminars at the Great Hall of the People yesterday to discuss national economic construction and future plans.

This is the first activity for 1983 for natural science groups. Such academic exchanges take place once a year between government officials and research personnel.

The seminars are sponsored by the China Association for Science and Technology.

Some 4,600 scientists and specialists from 38 national societies are participating this time.

Wu Zhonghua, president of the Chinese Society of Thermophysics, said that energy conservation should be given priority in the society's work and more efforts be devoted to applied research.

Popular science workers agreed that they should focus on the rural areas where a "science fever" has been spreading among the peasants.

Yu Yi, minister of the ordnance industry, invited suggestions from more than 100 experts and scientists meeting to discuss modernization of national defence.

Other topics to be discussed include the development of agriculture, light and textile industries, transport and communications, urban and rural construction, medicine, environmental science and oil prospecting.

The seminars will go on for seven days and adjourn for traditional Spring Festival. After the holidays they will reconvene.

#### EFFORTS TO PROMOTE MARINE FARMING REPORTED

OWL70432 Beijing XINHUA in English 0110 GMT 17 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, January 17 (XINHUA) -- China now produces 250,000 tons of dried kelp a year, ranking first in the world in output and breeding technology, according to Professor Zeng Chengkui, who has made significant contribution to this success.

Director of the Qingdao-based Institute of Oceanography, the 74-year-old professor is an exponent of "marine farming and ranching".

To increase China's output of marine products from the existing five million tons to well over 10 million tons by the end of the century, China will have to take the road of marine farming and ranching, he said.

According to him, the surface area of water devoted to marine breeding had increased from 24,000 hectares in 1954 to 138,000 hectares in 1981 with a rise of output from 88,000 to 480,000 tons.

In artificial kelp breeding, Chinese scientists have made three major breakthroughs -- in fertilizer application, summer sporeling cultivation and kelp migration to the East China Sea, said Professor Zeng, who is attending a conference of the members of the division of earth sciences of the Chinese Academy of Sciences in Beijing.

The annual output of artificially-bred mussels (*mytilus*), a sea delicacy, reached 95,500 tons in 1981. Mugil, a sea fish with delicious meat, is being bred in north China's fresh water pools.

China's Bohai Bay and the Taiwan Straits are the most ideal areas for marine farming and ranching, Professor Zeng said. Groups of Chinese scientists are carrying out experiments in some smaller bays in Jiaozhou Gulf, he said.

China has approximately 130 million hectares of sea areas suited for marine farming and ranching. "This endeavor is very hopeful in China," he said.

#### SCIENCE SHIP PROSPECTS FOR MINERAL, OIL DEPOSITS

OW210820 Beijing XINHUA in English 0658 GMT 21 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, January 21 (XINHUA) -- A scientific research vessel is being used to collect scientific data for the prospecting of mineral and oil deposits in the East China Sea, the Chinese Academy of Sciences reported here today.

The ship, "Science No 1", has studied the crust and geological structures in the area and collected a wealth of data on mineral deposits and oil resources, academy sources said.

Over the past year the ship has covered 30,000 nautical miles in 17 voyages in order to undertake geological, hydrological, chemical and biological studies of the continental shelf. To date, 5,000 sedimentary samples have been collected, along with biological specimens and hydrological data in nine major areas.

The ship is 104 m long and displaces 3,324 tons, and is equipped with laboratories for seismology, satellite-guided navigation, gravity, magnetic force, morphology and geo-chemistry and an all-purpose satellite-guided navigational system.

Designed and built by the Shanghai Hudong shipyard, "Science No 1" meets all requirements set by the institute of oceanography of the academy.

#### CPC MEMBER JI ZHI DIES IN BEIJING 3 JAN

OW161245 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1514 GMT 13 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, 13 Jan (XINHUA) -- Ji Zhi, member of the Communist Party of China and Fifth National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, died of illness in Beijing on 3 January 1983 at the age of 83.

Comrade Ji Zhi was a native of Zhenjiang City in Jiangsu. During the May Fourth Movement, he actively took part in the students' movement against imperialism and feudalism and propagated Marxist and socialist ideology. He joined the China Socialist Youth League in 1922 and studied at the Oriental University in Moscow from 1924 to 1925. Upon returning home in 1925, he became a member of the Communist Party of China and took part in the workers' movement. He stayed in the Soviet Union again from 1937 to 1954 and worked at Soviet state organizations in Moscow. He participated in the Soviet Union's war of national defense and the translation and compiling of the "Selected Works of Mao Zedong" and "Chinese-Russian Dictionary."

After returning home in 1955, Ji Zhi successively assumed the posts of deputy director of the general office of the Ministries of Public Security and Agricultural Machinery Industry, associate librarian of the Beijing Library, and deputy chief of the Civil Affairs Department under the Interior Ministry.

Comrade Ji Zhi was an outstanding member of the Communist Party of China. He made valuable contribution to promoting cultural and ideological exchanges and mutual understanding between the Chinese and Soviet people. After returning home in 1955, he studied diligently and worked hard and scored remarkable achievements.

#### PLA INSTITUTE ASSISTS CIVILIAN PLANTS

OW162312 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 15 Jan 83

[Text] According to a report frontpaged by JIEFANGJUN BAO on 16 January, the Institute of Military Hygiene of the Academy of Military Medical Sciences transferred the results of its research -- the model 80 chemical heat belt [ba ling xing hua xue chan re dai] -- to the Tianjin No 8 medical apparatus plant, thus helping this unprofitable plant to become profitable. Over the past year, the institute has helped five local plants develop their production by turning the results of eight research projects over to them.

I. 21 Jan 83

K 22

CHINA  
PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

In an editor's note, JIEFANGJUN BAO points out that the deeds of the Institute of Military Hygiene has opened a new channel for the military to support local construction.

PLA NAVY UNITS IMPROVE APPEARANCE, DISCIPLINE

OW162312 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 15 Jan 83

[Text] Recently the various units of the PLA Navy have conscientiously strengthened discipline and improved appearance of ports, ships and soldiers. The looks of various units have been improved and cadres and fighters have paid attention to their appearance and courtesy and consciously observed discipline. When they go out, the cadres and fighters always pay attention to their own appearance and the neatness of their uniforms and walk in step. The situation of laxity, disorder and dirtiness of various military camps and harbors has been greatly improved.

PLA AIR FORCE TO ISSUE 'FLYING SAFETY BADGES'

OW150511 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0210 GMT 12 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, 12 Jan (XINHUA) -- XINHUA reporter Sun Maoqing reports: Nearly 10,000 pilots of the People's Air Force have maintained long records of flying safety. Recently the air force party committee decided to issue "Flying Safety Badges" to them.

In the past year, the various flight units and flying schools of the air force have conducted flight training according to the guidelines of concentrated efforts, strict organization, cadres taking the lead and clearly defined responsibilities. Their fighting capacity has been generally improved. Flying safety has been kept at an advanced world level, and the rate of flying accidents per 10,000 hours and the number of accidents have dropped further. Many divisional and regimental leading cadres have taken the lead in studying military theories, test flying, new courses and highly difficult courses and gaining experience to give guidance to their units. Vast numbers of flying personnel have studied and trained diligently, boldly blazed new trails and significantly raised their tactical and technical standards.

The "Flying Safety Badges" the air force party committee decided to issue this time are divided into three categories, for fighter planes, bombers and transport planes; each category will note the number of safe flying hours with one, two or three red stars -- the longer the hours of continuous safe flying, the greater the number of red stars on the badges. This activity will encourage the units to improve their flying safety and inspire vast numbers of flying personnel to earnestly perfect their flying skills, ensure flying safety and make contributions to creating a new situation in air force flight training.

BA YI URGES NORMALIZATION OF PRC-USSR RELATIONS

OW200137 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1325 GMT 19 Jan 83

[Text] The 12th national party congress has pointed out that China's foreign policy should proceed from the interests of the Chinese people and it should not be swayed by anybody's instigation or provocation. According to this principle, the question of normalization of Sino-Soviet relations must also proceed from the interests of China. When Comrade Huang Hua was leaving for Moscow to attend President Brezhnev's funeral, he officially pointed out that reconciliation and friendship between China and the Soviet Union completely conform to the interests of the two countries and their peoples as well as to the interests of peace in Asia and the world.



Indeed, historical experience proves that good Sino-Soviet relations benefited both countries and that worsened Sino-Soviet relations have brought about losses to both China and the Soviet Union. This tells us that improvement of relations between the two countries will benefit both the Chinese people and the Soviet people.

Everyone knows that Soviet leaders pay special attention to good-neighborly relations. Brezhnev repeatedly expressed his willingness to make efforts to improve Sino-Soviet relations. The new Soviet leader, Andropov, says that the Soviet Union will still adhere to this line. The leaders of our country also think that possibility exists for normalization of the relations between the two countries.

However, many events and facts show that our leaders so far have not (?made efforts) to improve Sino-Soviet relations. Some of them hold that the Soviet side should make new efforts to improve Sino-Soviet relations and remove some obstacles to normalization of Sino-Soviet relations. At the same time, a certain person of our side has not only failed to make efforts to remove the obstacles to normalization of Sino-Soviet relations, he is also attempting to expand those obstacles [words indistinct] this has added new obstacles to improvement of Sino-Soviet relations. It is obvious that such a practice is unwise.

Of course, we cannot deny that the Sino-Soviet relations once deteriorated to the extreme. Therefore, normalization of relations between the two countries is not a very easy matter. In order to solve the difficult problems concerning improvement of relations between the two countries, both sides must have the sincerity to solve those complex problems, make mutual concessions and have the determination and desire to reach an agreement. Of course, the concessions must be wise, acceptable to both sides and harmless to the fundamental interests of both countries. Only when both sides talk things over, make concessions and express their determination and desire to reach an agreement, can they remove the obstacles to normalization of Sino-Soviet relations. As an ancient saying goes: "A thousand-li journey begins by taking the first step." In order to solve the problem, both sides should (?take the first step).



SHANGHAI HAILS FORMATION OF ARMED POLICE FORCE

OW161043 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Jan 83

[Station commentary: "A glorious Mission, A Difficult Task -- Greeting the Founding of the Shanghai Municipal Group of the Chinese People's Armed Police Units"]

[Text] To strengthen the maintenance of public security, the Shanghai Municipal Group of the Chinese People's Armed Police Units was officially founded today. This is a highly significant event for ensuring Shanghai's social order and the normal living of the people in Shanghai, and for safeguarding economic readjustment and development. We want to express our warm congratulations on the founding of the group. We hope the commanders and fighters of the municipal group of the people's armed police units will achieve new and still greater success in maintaining public security.

Like the PLA, the people's armed police is the people's own army under the party's leadership. It is also an important tool for maintaining the people's democratic dictatorship in our country, and it also shares with the PLA the common task of safeguarding our nation's sovereignty, public security and the four modernizations

It will be a difficult task for the people's armed police unit to maintain public security and order and handle all kinds of complex situations in a big city like Shanghai. This requires the strengthening of party and government leadership and the support from all social quarters and the people as well as the efforts of the commanders and fighters of the people's armed police units at all levels. We firmly believe that, with the common efforts exerted by the party, government and the people, the Shanghai Municipal Group of the People's Armed Police Units will become a revolutionized, specialized, modernized and regularized revolutionary unit with a powerful fighting strength and will victoriously accomplish the glorious mission of safeguarding the four modernizations and consolidating the people's democratic dictatorship.

BRIEFS

SHANGHAI IMPORT PROCESSING -- Shanghai, 16 Jan (XINHUA) -- Shanghai, China's major foreign trade outlet, produces more than 200 kinds of export commodities with imported materials, accounting for 54 percent of the total exports last year as against 48 percent in 1980, the municipal foreign trade department said. The products include cotton clothes, cotton cloth, woolen carpets, stainless steel utensils, ceiling fans, pianos and leather shoes. They go to more than 70 countries and regions such as the United States, Japan, Canada, Chile, the Netherlands and Hong Kong. Materials imported are in 6 categories: Raw materials for textiles, chemicals, metals, leather and timber, in more than 80 varieties. The department said that this year the city processed more than 2 million woolen sweaters with imported yarns, earning an extra 11 million U.S. dollars. Besides, it imported 200 tons of milk powder and 190 tons of cream to process chocolates in order to increase the export of foodstuffs. The department said that the city also imported materials in short supply in the home market. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0759 GMT 16 Jan 83 OW]

SHANGHAI BULK CARRIER LAUNCHING -- Shanghai, 18 Jan (XINHUA) -- The second of five 36,000-ton bulk carriers meant for export was launched at the Hudong shipyard of Shanghai today. The ship is ordered by the World-Wide Shipping Agency Ltd of Hong Kong. The first ship, "Star Orient", was launched on August 18, 1982. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1523 GMT 18 Jan 83 OW]

REN ZHONGYI VISITS GUANGDONG PRODUCT FAIR

HK131033 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 12 Jan 83

[Text] The Guangdong provincial fair of light and textile industrial products of four news and high quality opened in the Guangzhou Chinese exported commodities fair this morning. This fair is sponsored by the Guangdong Provincial First Light Industry Department. Before opening, provincial CPC committee First Secretary Ren Zhongyi and Governor Liu Tianfu watched the preview of the exhibition and expressed appreciation for laying stress on the exhibition of products of four news and high quality in the fair. They held that this fair has a clearcut characteristic. They pointed out that light and textile industrial departments should hold more fairs of this kind, to promote the emergence of more products of four news and high quality and to constantly heighten the competitive ability of light and textile industrial products of our province in markets at home and abroad.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the first light industrial and textile system in our province has trial-produced some 42,000 kinds of products of four news, some 30,000 of which have been produced and supplied to markets one after another, 13 products have won state silver medals, 42 products have won prizes for high quality respectively from the Ministry of Light Industry and the Ministry of Textile Industry and 121 products have won provincial prizes for high quality.

The aim of this fair is to allow consumers to inspect these products of four news and high quality. The fair exhibits approximately 10,000 outstanding products of some 1,770 kinds from the seven big trades of foodstuff, ceramics, daily-use goods, textiles, sugar refinery, paper-making and salt production. This fair will close on 31 this month. During the period of the fair, retail and wholesale business will be conducted.

HAINAN ISLAND: REN ZHONGYI SPEAKS AT SCHOOL

HK170911 Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 16 Jan 83

[Text] On 15 January, provincial CPC committee First Secretary Ren Zhongyi and Guangdong Governor Liu Tianfu inspected Hainan Teachers' Training School. In the afternoon of 14 January, Comrades Ren Zhongyi, Liu Tianfu and their entourage came to the school accompanied by Luo Tian, Lei Yu and other responsible comrades of the prefectural CPC committee and the prefectural administrative office. They met the leaders and some teachers of the school and pleasantly conversed with them.

The leading comrades of the provincial CPC committee saluted all the teachers and students of the school and extended through them their solicitude to all the education workers on Hainan Island.

After hearing the report of Li Guangbang, principal of the school, Comrades Ren Zhongyi and Liu Tianfu praised the school for its achievements in having trained a large number of personnel for the state. Comrade Ren Zhongyi said that the 12th party congress has put forward the strategic task of creating an overall new situation in our socialist construction and of quadrupling our total industrial and agricultural output by the end of this century and included education in our strategic key sectors. It takes 10 years to grow a tree, but it takes 100 years to produce a new generation of people. Doing a good job of developing our education is not only aimed at reaching the level of well-to-do by the end of this century, but also aimed at gaining the levels of being fairly rich or very rich in the future. In order to develop our construction cause, it is indispensable to satisfactorily develop our education. However, in order to satisfactorily develop our education, we must have good teachers. These will not be available unless we satisfactorily run our teacher training schools and colleges.

Teacher training institutes are very important because they are the machine tools of the education industry. He hoped that all the people on this front would make joint efforts to run the Hainan Teachers' Training School and teach the students satisfactorily so that each of the graduates would be thoroughly competent for his work.

Moreover, Comrade Ren Zhongyi said that in developing our educational undertakings, we cannot rely only on existing schools. We should try every possible means to develop various forms of education, including correspondence, television and radio education and other spare-time education and either the state and localities or collectives should run them.

The leading comrades of the provincial CPC committee asked with great concern about the preparatory work for the establishment of the Hainan University. Comrade Liu Tianfu said that the provincial CPC committee and people's government have given much support to the preparatory work, but in deciding the method of running this university, we should proceed from the reality on this island. We should conscientiously draw plans for this work and do our best to establish it better and earlier.

Furthermore, the leading comrades of the provincial CPC committee showed great concern for the living and working conditions of the teachers and pointed out that we should do our best to improve the teachers' living and working conditions as much as possible and help them to solve their actual problems. This is also a task in implementing the policies related to the intellectuals. We should also encourage the development of part-work and part-study program and the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle and improve the school's studying and living conditions by relying on the people in the schools themselves.

Ren Zhongyi, Liu Tianfu and other comrades visited the newly-built stadium and school campus.

#### HENAN'S LIU JIE SPEAKS ON RESTRUCTURING

HK070418 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Jan 83

[Excerpted] According to HENAN RIBAO, Henan provincial CPC Committee First Secretary Liu Jie pointed out at a rally of the provincial organs to mobilize administrative restructuring: This administrative restructuring involves the overall situation and is of major significance. The party organizations of all the units must attach great importance to this work, strengthen leadership over it and ensure the smooth fulfillment of the task by the end of the first quarter.

This rally was convened by the provincial CPC committee and government. Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Zhao Wenfu presided. Over 3,800 persons attended.

Comrade Liu Jie's report dealt with four issues: 1) it is essential to profoundly understand the importance of administrative restructuring; 2) seriously streamline the party and government structure to meet the needs of building the four modernizations; 3) assign the leadership groups in accordance with the demand for four transformations; 4) strengthen leadership over the work.

On the first issue, Comrade Liu Jie said: Comrade Deng Xiaoping has clearly pointed out that administrative restructuring is a revolution; however, it is a revolution directed against structural systems, not against people. This exposition is completely correct and very important. At present the problems in the setup of the leading members and in the organs do not meet the needs of socialist modernization. The main manifestations of these problems are, first, the leading cadres are aging and their educational standards are low; second, the organs are overstaffed and there is too much duplication.

There are altogether 78 party, government and mass organization work departments in the provincial organs, an increase of 17 compared with 1966. Within the departments, committees and bureaus there are 813 offices and sections, an increase of 337 compared with 1966. In addition there are 63 nominal or temporary committees, leadership groups and offices. The number of work personnel in the provincial organs at the end of 1982 was 10,016, an increase of 3,974 -- nearly 40 percent -- compared with 1966.

Third, responsibilities are not clearly defined and there is too much haggling. Work efficiency is low. Many problems that could have easily been solved drag on for a long time and the correct principles and policies of the party and government cannot be fully implemented, while the initiative and creativity of the cadres and masses are suppressed.

Comrade Liu Jie pointed out: In accordance with the central arrangements, the basic tasks in this reform of administrative structure are as follows:

1. Assign the leadership groups well. The key here lies in assigning well the provincial CPC committee, the provincial government, the advisory committee, the discipline inspection committee, the people's congress standing committee, and the CPPCC, together with the leadership groups of the departments, committees and bureaus. We must select and promote large numbers of middle-aged and young intellectual cadres with ability and political integrity to enter the leadership groups.
2. Streamline the organs and reduce the personnel establishment. We must resolutely follow the central principles on the structural setup and the regulations on numbers, streamline or amalgamate the organs as appropriate, and perfect and strengthen the system. The personnel establishment in the provincial party, government and mass organization organs is to be cut to some 5,000.
3. Make proper arrangements for old cadres. In accordance with the relevant central decisions, within the scope allowed by existing conditions, we should make the greatest effort to ensure that old cadres withdrawing from the first line each has a role to play and enjoys ease of mind. We must make an excellent start in gradually abolishing the lifelong post tenure system that actually exists for leading cadres and in systematizing cadre retirement work.
4. We must conduct rotational training for the cadres.

Comrade Liu Jie then dwelt on the important significance of this administrative restructuring. He said: This restructuring is by no means just a simple matter of abolishing or amalgamating some organs. It involves wide-ranging and deepgoing reform of the leadership, cadre and work systems in the superstructure. The great majority of comrades resolutely support this reform and unanimously hold that the Central Committee's decision is completely correct and has hit the nail on the head. Similar to bringing order out of chaos after the third plenary session, this is another major policy decision for advancing the socialist cause.

The curtain is now just rising on the reforms. More deepgoing reforms lie ahead. We must further emancipate our minds, take a longer view, eliminate conservative ideas of sticking to old ways and conventions and strive to make our subjective understanding meet the demands of developments and enhance our awareness regarding reforms.

On the second issue, Comrade Liu Jie said: Since last October, in accordance with the spirit of the central instructions, the provincial CPC committee has discussed and studied many times the setup of the provincial organs.

It has also solicited the views of responsible comrades of the provincial departments and committees and of the prefectures and cities, and has drawn up a scheme.

According to this scheme, there would be 7 work departments of the provincial CPC committee and 41 of the provincial government. This is a reduction of 20 -- about 30 percent -- compared with the present number.

Comrade Liu Jie said: The fundamental starting point in this administrative reform is to meet the special features and needs of socialist modernization in the new period. We must follow these principles regarding the structural setup: Vigorously streamline and reduce the administrative departments; vigorously strengthen and perfect the economic overall coordination departments, the statistical and supervisory departments, and the legislative and law-enforcement departments; reduce the number of leadership levels to the minimum; gradually strengthen the functional organs that operate by themselves; amalgamate the organs as much as possible; organs that can jointly operate together should do so; and take strict stock of the temporary organs and abolish the majority of them.

On the third issue, that of assigning the leadership groups in accordance with the demand for four transformations, Comrade Liu Jie said: The core question to be solved in this administrative restructuring is to follow the principle of being small in number but highly trained and the guideline of having revolutionized, younger, better educated and more specialized cadres, seriously select and promote middle-aged and young intellectual cadres, make proper arrangements for the old cadres withdrawing from leadership posts, and assign the leadership groups well. The new leadership groups' members must be small in number but highly trained. Personnel selected must meet the political, age and educational requirements. The secretary of the discipline inspection committee of the provincial CPC committee, the chief procurator and the provincial court president should not be more than 65 years old; apart from these, leading cadres of the provincial party and government organs should not in principle be more than 60 years old. The age of the members of the new leadership groups should be echeloned. A certain proportion must be aged under 50. Most of the members of the leadership groups should have educational standards at and above senior secondary school level or of university and college level.

We have now entered a new historical period. We cannot look at new things through old eyes on the question of selecting and appointing able people. The present crux of the problem lies in the fact that certain leading cadres have not yet completely eliminated the old viewpoints and leftist influence of many years. There are two conspicuous expressions of this: 1) they worry too much about taking large numbers of cadres in the prime of life into the leadership groups; 2) the tendency to despise knowledge and intellectuals has not been eliminated well among rather a lot of comrades. Since the third plenary session the Central Committee has repeatedly affirmed that, in common with the workers and peasants, the intellectuals are a force to rely on in the socialist cause. In carrying out the current administrative restructuring, we must open up more avenues for talent and expand our vision. We must select and promote talented people in every aspect. We must not only select talented people from our own organs and the grassroots units of our own systems; we must also look at the whole province. We must consider selecting and promoting every intellectual cadre with ability and political integrity.

It must be particularly stressed that we must follow the mass line. When selecting and promoting talented people, under the leadership of the party committees, we must follow the method of recommendation by the masses, survey of popular feelings, and organizational examination, combining these three. We must uphold the principle of appointing people on their merits and stressing ability and political integrity. We must attach importance to ability and still more to integrity.

We must resolutely prevent people who followed Lin Biao, Jiang Qing and company and rose to power through rebelling, people with gravely factionalist thinking, people who took part in beating, smashing and looting, people who oppose the Central Committee's line since the third plenary session, and people who have committed serious violations of law and discipline from worming their way into the leadership groups. People of these categories who are already in leadership posts must be resolutely purged; not a single one can be retained.

Doing a good job in selecting and promoting outstanding middle-aged and young cadres is the glorious historic duty of the old cadres. All old comrades must be far-sighted, regard the overall situation as the most important thing, and do their best to select able people.

Comrade Liu Jie said: In order to meet the needs of the historic task of carrying forward the cause and forging ahead into the future, during this administrative restructuring we must carry out cooperation between new and old cadres and replacement of old by new in an orderly and measured way. While promoting large numbers of middle-aged and young cadres, certain old cadres will have to withdraw from their first-line leadership posts. Judging by the situation in the province in the previous stage, the old cadres have displayed a high degree of revolutionary awareness on the withdrawal issue. The facts have proven and will continue to prove that our old cadres are worthy to be called a central force in the party's cause and are completely trustworthy. Following the central principles, we must politically respect the retiring cadres and properly care for them in daily life. The party committees and government and the departments serving old cadres must do a good job of their work in accordance with the relevant regulations.

The fourth issue dealt with by Comrade Liu Jie was that of strengthening leadership. He said: We must carry out the following tasks so as to ensure that this work can proceed in a healthy, smooth and orderly way:

1. We must be highly resolved and do our work in a meticulous way. We must make full allowances for possible difficulties and obstacles, but must not hesitate, waver or fear to advance on that account. All leading comrades must be resolved not to allow any interference and unwaveringly carry out the work to the end. We must certainly not agree with the work in principle but take a passive approach when it touches on specific issues related to our own interests. We must grasp ideological mobilization as a cardinal link and seriously listen to the masses' views.
2. We must persistently grasp administrative restructuring with one hand and production and professional work with the other. We must resolutely carry out Comrade Yaobang's instructions to be resolute in restructuring and get a good grasp of economic work. The leadership groups of all units must be divided into two, one to tackle administrative restructuring and the other to get a vigorous grasp of routine work.
3. Maintain unity with the Central Committee, strengthen unity and strictly observe discipline. All leading cadres and party members must further strengthen firmness in maintaining unity with the Central Committee at this crucial moment, and enhance their spontaneity to carry out reforms. They must regard the overall situation as the most important thing, strengthen unity, and root out factionalism. We must heighten vigilance and resolutely hit at all attempts of Ling Biao and gang of four dregs and remnants to seize the change to cause disruption and sabotage. We must resolutely oppose all words and deeds that stir up trouble and damage unity. We must say and do nothing that harms unity, and wage struggle against all behavior that harms unity. We must completely eliminate the knots and grievances caused among comrades during many years of leftist influence.



All units must unswervingly and strictly carry out the decision of the provincial CPC committee and government on strictly observing discipline during the administrative restructuring and ensure the smooth progress of the work.

Comrade Liu Jie said in conclusion: The restructuring of the provincial party and government organs is a major affair being watched closely by the people of the whole province. Doing a good job in this work is aimed at creating a new situation in work in Henan in 1983. The provincial CPC committee believes that the great majority of the party members, cadres and masses will resolutely support and carry out the Central Committee's decision.

#### BRIEFS

**GUANGDONG MICROWAVE COMMUNICATIONS** -- The Guangdong Provincial Posts and Telecommunications Bureau and British firm cable and wireless recently signed an agreement on building a huge microwave communications system in the province. This microwave communications system is 975 kilometers with 25 sections across Hainan Region and Zhanjiang, Zhaoqing, Huiyang and Shantou Prefectures. Its investment is 100 million Hong Kong dollars. After completion of the system, the telecommunications business, such as telephone calls, telegrams and facsimile, can be conducted and the province's communications ability at home and abroad will be enhanced. In addition, the system can transmit color television programs. At present, preparations are being stepped up. [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 11 Jan 83 HK]

**GUANGXI LOW-YIELD FIELD IMPROVEMENT** -- In 1982, Guangxi Region improved some 2.8 million mu of low-yield fields and achieved good results in production. After improvement, the per-mu yield of the low-yield fields generally increased by some jin and even by over 200 jin. [Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 8 Jan 83 HK]

**HUBEI AFFORESTATION** -- By the beginning of January, Hubei Province had prepared some 890,000 mu of land for afforestation, some 100 percent more than in the same period last year. The province had afforested 100,000 mu and planted some 1 million trees around houses and villages and along roads and rivers. The province had also cultivated saplings on some 60,000 mu. [Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Jan 83 HK]

**WUHAN RAILWAY BUREAU REWARDED** -- This morning, the Ministry of Railways awarded a silk banner of a vanguard of safety and punctuality and issued a bonus of 56,000 yuan to the Wuhan Railway Bureau by way of commending and rewarding this bureau for achieving good results for having no serious incident in the third 100 days at the end of last year. Leaders of the party, the government and the engineering department have attached importance to safety work. The bureau has set up safety pacesetters and vigorously popularized advanced experiences in safety production. [Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Jan 83 HK]



XIZANG'S YIN FATANG ON SPIRITUAL CIVILIZATION

HK100112 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 8 Jan 83

["Review" by station reporter: "Earnestly Struggle For Building Socialist Spiritual Civilization With the Distinguishing Features of Xizang"]

[Text] At the work conference of the regional CPC Committee, Yin Fatang, the regional CPC committee first secretary, raised in his work report the fighting slogan of soundly building a high degree of socialist spiritual civilization that fully embodies the distinguishing features of the nationalities in Xizang, a border area of minority nationalities. The participants at the conference expressed their consent to this slogan.

Why should we raise the fighting slogan of soundly building a high degree of socialist spiritual civilization that fully embodies the distinguishing features of the nationalities? Expounding on this slogan, Comrade Yin Fatang straightforwardly pointed out that Comrade Mao Zedong once instructed us that when considering any problem in Xizang, people should, first of all, take into account the problems related to nationalities and that all work should be done in a prudent and sound manner. Therefore, in building up socialist spiritual civilization in our region, we should first take into account the problems related to nationalities and religion. We should use communist ideology as our guide and use communist world outlook to observe and handle problems related to nationalities and religion and build up socialist spiritual civilization with the distinguishing features of Xizang.

Comrade Yin Fatang said that in order to build up socialist spiritual civilization with the distinguishing features of Xizang, we should now do the following three important things: 1) permeate our economic work with ideological work centering on the current policies of the party; 2) continue to do a good job of readjusting education in our region; and 3) carry out widespread education among the CPC members in our region in Marxist religious views. The comrades who attended the conference held identical understanding on carrying out these three important things. They believe that under the guidance of the series of policies formulated since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the political and economic situation has become increasingly better and we have made progress in developing all our undertakings. However, some new problems have cropped up. An outstanding problem at present is that since the implementation of the agricultural production responsibility system linking remuneration with output, production has developed and the income of the masses has increased, but some cadres and masses still have some doubts about the nature of the production responsibility system and about the question of whether this system conforms to the principles of socialism. Another outstanding problem is that in some areas, people have failed to completely overcome the idea of looking down on education and their prejudice against intellectuals. Moreover, a tendency has emerged whereby some cadres and masses only uphold freedom of religious belief, but refuse to allow freedom of disbelief in religion. All these problems are of the nature of contradiction among the people, but if we do not adopt correct and effective measures to solve them, they will inevitably hinder the work of building the two civilizations and creating a new situation.

How should we solve these problems? First, before the busy spring farming season, in light of the reality in our agricultural and pastoral areas, we should publicize the spirit of the 12th party congress, the new constitution approved by the 5th Session of the 5th NPC and Premier Zhao's report on the Sixth 5-Year Plan. We should place emphasis on publicizing the 12th party congress guiding idea on problems related to rural areas and agriculture and develop education in the party's current policies, taking into account the interests of the state, collective and individuals and communist ideology to solve the common problems in the minds of some cadres and masses at present. We should strive to bring about a radical turn for the better in the ideological and political situation in these areas through continuous efforts of three successive winters and springs.

In the process of deepening the study and implementation of the documents of the 12th party congress and the 5th Session of the 5th NPC, all areas and departments should satisfactorily carry out ideological and political work among their cadres and masses centring on education in the party's current policies.

Second, schools have an important position in building socialist spiritual civilization. In order to solve the problems that have cropped up in readjusting our education, at present we should pay particular attention to the following: 1) correctly handle relationships between upgrading and popularization in our education work; 2) strengthen the development of the ranks of teachers and continue to raise their quality; 3) give play to the initiative of the teachers who have come to Xizang from other areas; 4) pay attention to the capital construction for our education and gradually improve the education conditions in our region; 5) implement a contract responsibility system geared to the use of our educational funds; 6) further implement the party's policies related to intellectuals; and 7) satisfactorily reorganize and strengthen the leading groups in our educational departments and key educational institutions.

Third, the correct handling of the religious problem is an important task in building socialist spiritual civilization in our region. We should make good use of the opportunity of education in the new party constitution among our party members this spring and carry out a universal education among our basic-level party members in Marxist view on nationality and religion and the party's policies related to nationality and religion and thus guide our party members in correctly treating religious problems and also teach the masses to act in this manner.

If we satisfactorily carry out these three things, namely, education in the party's current policies, the readjustment of our education and education in the Marxist view on religion, we will surely create a new situation in building socialist spiritual civilization with the distinguishing features of Xizang.

#### BRIEFS

**YUNNAN WATER CONSERVATION** -- In order to develop sugarcane production, the Yunnan Provincial People's Government allocated last year a special fund of 4 million yuan to 19 counties, including Baoshan, Jinping and Luxi, for developing small water conservation projects. By now, 24 small water conservation projects have been built and the irrigation of some 27,000 mu of land has been improved. [Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 16 Jan 83 HK]

**YUNNAN GRAIN PROCUREMENT** -- By the end of last December, Yunnan Province had overfulfilled its annual grain procurement quota by 2.026 billion jin. Despite drought, low temperatures, floods, plant diseases and insect pest, some places in the province stepped up grain production and diversification last year. As a result, the province increased production in 1982. [Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Jan 83 HK]

1. 21 Jan 83

C H I N A  
PRC MEDIA ON TAIWAN AFFAIRS

U 1

ZHEJIANG RIBAO REPORTS CAPTURE OF KMT SPY BOAT

OW191341 Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 12 Jan 83 p 1

[Text] On 6 November 1982, the Zhejiang provincial public security organs captured a Taiwan KMT spy boat -- the "Quansheng No 3" -- and arrested Li Bingchun, a KMT spy and the captain of the boat.

The "Quansheng No 3" spy boat was directly controlled and utilized by the Taiwan KMT Intelligence Bureau and the Taiwan Garrison General Headquarters. Captain Li Bingchun, formerly a fisherman from Taiwan's Yilan County, threw in his lot with the KMT espionage organs in 1981. Since then, he has received assignments by the Taiwan KMT espionage organs to develop espionage organizations, transport KMT spies and secretly land them on the mainland, collect intelligence and disseminate reactionary articles used for "psychological warfare." Taking advantage of the motherland government's protection of the patriotic Taiwan fishermen while fishing off the mainland, Li Bingchun sneaked onto the coast of the mainland on many occasions to carry out sabotage activities that seriously undermined the security, reunification and socialist modernization of the motherland.

Through thorough investigations, the Zhejiang provincial public security organs promptly collected evidence of Li Bingchun's espionage activities, arrested him and confiscated his spy boat and the espionage funds on board the boat. Four other sailors on the boat, who were deceived by the KMT espionage organ and by Li Bingchun, were handled leniently. After reeducation, they were released and returned to Taiwan on 7 January.

CHEN GUOSHAO COMMENTARIES ON TAIWAN 'TRILOGY'

4 January

HK060802 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1028 GMT 4 Jan 83

[Commentary by Chen Guoshao [7115 0948 1421]: "A 'Trilogy' That Regards the Serf System as a Treasure"]

[Text] Recently, in Taiwan, an author named Huang Peng-hsiao concocted an article entitled "A Trilogy of the Fall of Xizang," (hereafter abbreviated as "Trilogy") which was appreciated by Chiang Ching-kuo. Chiang Ching-kuo also instructed party members of the Taiwan KMT and every Chinese to read this article. Since it is recommended by Chiang Ching-kuo, I supposed it would at the least be an article that speaks for the Chinese people. But after reading it, I found that it was but a strange article that regards the serf system as a treasure.

As everyone knows, there are always some foreigners who like to see the Chinese people suffer, be ignorant, backward and split, and even regard the ulcer on the back of the Chinese as a treasure. Therefore, it is not strange that in 1933 an Englishman described Xizang, which was at that time invaded by the spheres of influence of imperialism and the people were struggling under the shackles of the serf system, as "Shangri-la." It is indeed strange that the author of "Trilogy" even plagiarized another's thought and regarded Xizang, which was soaked with the blood and tears of millions of serfs, as "a haven of peace not polluted by modern civilization," "a modern 'utopia' yearned for by all" and so on. This really arouses one's scorn.

As is known to all, the serf system of Xizang in the past was the most savage and backward social system in the world. The extent of ruthless exploitation and slaughter suffered by the people from their masters was rarely seen in the world. According to historical records, the serf system was carried out in Xizang for more than 1000 years and the "code" ("chengyi" [4468 0181] in the Tibetan language) of the Xizang local government that protected the serf system also lasted for over 1000 years.

This "code" contained 10,000 characters and included 16 articles. Since its issue over 1000 years ago, although there have been changes in very few of the articles, the basic text, that is, the various stipulations that brutally and savagely persecuted the serfs, have not changed in the slightest. Therefore, this is the best material for us to consider in trying to understand the backward and savage serf system of Xizang.

The sole principle of this "code" was to protect the absolute rights and interests of the serf masters. Article 7 of this "code" divided the Xizang people into three classes and nine levels: "The people are divided into upper, medium and lower classes, and each class is again divided into upper, medium and lower levels. These classes and levels are determined according to the blood relationship of the rich or poor, the position of their posts and their capability in handling affairs." More than 95 percent of the total population were lower-level people, who had no personal freedom and safety protection. They could be charged with "fabricated" crimes at any time and killed by the upper-level people. Those upper-level people, who occupied less than 5 percent of the total population, were sacred and inviolable. Even if a serf, suffering from persecution, made an appeal for being treated unjustly, the appeal could be regarded as illegal. The "arresting law" -- article 3 of the "code" -- stipulates: "It is not proper for lower-level people to appeal to the palace and they must be arrested and beaten; those who do not behave their masters must be arrested; those who detect their masters must be arrested; those common people who run into officers must be arrested; junior officers disagreeing with senior officers must be arrested and the rest of the arresting reasons are determined according to circumstances." In accordance with article 4 of the 'code,' "if the lower-level people encroach on the interests of the upper-level people, they will be punished according to the seriousness of the case by either gouging out their eyes, or cutting the flesh from their legs, cutting out their tongues or drilling through their hands, or throwing them into the river from a steep cliff or killing them in order to warn others against following them." If a serf discovered that his wife or daughter was raped by his master, the master could also gouge out his eyes under the charge of "detecting their masters." What is more ridiculous is that article 12 of the "code" stipulated that the upper-level people could insult the wives and daughters of the lower-level people at will. "If a man intended to rape a woman, but was refused by her, the woman had to be punished with a fine of one qian" (refers to placer gold, and is hereafter referred to as qian) "if the woman was raped, she had to be punished with a fine of 3 qian."

The "code" further stipulated that any resistance by the serfs against their masters were "serious crimes" that "were not to be remitted." In order to force the innocent serfs to "admit the charge" and "be executed," article 9 of the "code" had the following extremely incredible and ruthless stipulation: "The falsehood should be judged by swearing." "After swearing, the judge will throw two pebbles, one black and one white, into a pan of boiling oil. Both sides prepare their prayers. The prayers are read through three times by an official in order to reach the spirits. Then the person who swore must pick up the pebble with his hand from the boiling oil. If he picks up the white pebble and his hand is not burned or injured then he is regarded as not guilty." Under such coercion, even if both hands of the innocent serfs were burned by the boiling oil, they still could not extricate themselves from the imposed "charges."

Moreover, there were the "temple rules," "domestic discipline" and so on that were more strict and cruel than the "code." Under such a social system, the Xizang serfs, who occupy over 95 percent of the total population, were oppressed and exploited by the serf masters at will.

These serfs were tormented by their masters with various brutal punishments such as whipping, slapping, beating, handcuffing, shackling, chaining, throwing them from cliffs, gouging out their eyes, chopping off their toes, cutting off their nose, leg muscles or kneecaps, imprisoning them in the scorpion cave to feed the scorpions, skinning them and so on. The serf masters of Xizang could make their bugles from the thigh bones of 108 serf girls, and after killing 108 serf girls, they could also make their beads out of 108 skulls. They used human skulls, blood, flesh, intestines and thigh bones of young girls and the menses of widows to make a "sacrifice to god" and "drive out devils." The skulls, hands, skin, thigh bones, nipples, genitals, lungs and livers of the victims were made into all kinds of offerings and articles by the serf masters.

All these facts, dripped with blood, were known long ago to the people. However, the author of the "Trilogy" regarded the social system of Xizang as "a haven of peace," "a modern 'utopia' yearned for by all" and has imitated the foreigners in appreciating the ulcer on the back of the Chinese. It is simply inconceivable that these materials were written by a Chinese. It is even more incomprehensible that Chiang Ching-kuo had the greatest esteem for such an article and tried to seek from it the basis for opposing the CPC and refusing reconciliation. This matter of losing his senses is indeed ridiculous, but it is still more amusing that he required every party member of the Taiwan KMT to read such strange material.

6 January

HK100659 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0923 GMT 6 Jan 83

[Commentary by Chen Guoshao [7115 0948 1421]: "A 'Trilogy' Revealing Ignorance of the History of One's Own Country"]

[Text] If the author of the "Trilogy of the Fall of Xizang" (hereinafter called "Trilogy") were a foreigner, that would not be strange. What is strange is that the author bears the Chinese name of "Huang Peng-hsiao." Yet still more strange is that Chiang Ching-kuo, who is in charge of the Government of Taiwan, has even praised this work. Does this not betray a woeful lack of knowledge, as far as history is concerned?

The "Trilogy" slanderously describes the peaceful liberation of Xizang and never stops equating it with such terms as the "invasion of Xizang" by the Chinese communists and the "fall of Xizang." It smears those people of Xizang who showed passionate love for the motherland and opposed seeking the "independence of Xizang" as the "Xizang traitors." On the other hand, it shows infinite sympathy for those people who went over to imperialism, foreign interventionists and a handful of degenerates of the Chinese nation seeking the "independence of Xizang."

Everyone knows that in the past century, imperialist forces intruded into the area of Xizang and practiced various deceptions and provocations in an attempt to make Xizang break away from the great motherland. The reactionaries of the local government of Xizang acted in collusion with imperialist forces and for a long time engaged in conspiratorial activities designed to split up the motherland. But all these criminal activities met with the resolute opposition of the whole Chinese people, including the people of Xizang, and the many central governments of China, and failed. It is rare for someone to openly take the side of the traitors bent on dividing the motherland, the way the author of the "Trilogy" does, just because of his anticommunist and uncompromising stand.

In studying the contemporary history of China, we note the following:

Around the period of the 1911 revolution, the pro-British group of the local government of Xizang and the upper-level reactionary group started a revolt against the motherland.



1. 21 Jan 83

U 4

CHINA  
PRC MEDIA ON TAIWAN AFFAIRS

But it failed because of the people's opposition and the resolute suppression by the central government at that time.

In 1943, at the instigation of imperialism, the local government of Xizang announced the establishment of a "foreign affairs bureau." It demanded that like Britain, Nepal and other foreign countries represented in Xizang, the office of the Kuomintang government there be referred by the "foreign affairs bureau" to the Xizang local government if it had any business to discuss with the latter. The purpose was to list the representative of the Kuomintang as one of "a foreign country" to show that Xizang was "an independent country." The Kuomintang government at that time denounced the Xizang local government for this act of splitting up the motherland. Its representative in Xizang also insisted on not entering that unseemly "foreign affairs bureau." Thus, this plot failed.

In 1947, the pro-imperialist elements and splittists of the Xizang local government killed the pro-central government and anti-imperialist patriotic regent, Re Zhen [3583 2182], touching off the well-known "Re Zhen incident" in the history of Xizang. Then, again on their own, they organized "commercial delegations" for carrying out conspiratorial activities in the United States, Britain and other countries and contemplated "raising \$8 million from the U.S. Government." This act of splitting up the motherland was similarly opposed by the then central government.

In early 1950, at a time when the PLA was moving its troops into Xizang, the Xizang local government again under the inspiration of imperialism and foreign interventionists organized so-called "goodwill missions." The latter were prepared to go separately to various countries and to Beijing to assert their "independence." This plot was exposed and denounced by the central people's government and did not succeed.

In March 1959, a small number of upper-level reactionaries and the former Xizang local government again acted in collusion with imperialism and foreign interventionists in an attempt to resist the motherland and split it up. They staged an overall armed revolt. With the unified support of the people throughout the country, the central people's government resolutely and quickly suppressed the revolt and maintained the unification of the great motherland. This was hailed by those at home and abroad and by all patriots.

Numerous historical facts show that Xizang is an inseparable part of the sacred territory of the motherland. Xizang is a member of the great Chinese nation. Even the historical facts since the beginning of the 20th century, as cited above, also suffice to show that China has all along exercised effective sovereignty over Xizang. Why should the author of the "Trilogy" have hit upon a different tune? Could the notorious credo of "better giving something away to a friend than to a family servant" be cherished by the author of the "Trilogy" as the criterion, just because the Kuomintang government escaped to Taiwan? Could the history of one's own country be ignored just because of an anticommunist and uncompromising stand?

7 January

HK100832 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0030 GMT 7 Jan 83

[Commentary by Chen Guoshao [7115 0948 1421]: "The 'Trilogy' That Fishes in Muddied Waters"]

[Text] The article "A Trilogy of the Fall of Xizang" (hereinafter abbreviated as "Trilogy") that betrayed the Chinese nation was classified by Chiang Ching-kuo as an article that "must be read by every Chinese and party member" of the Taiwan KMT.

This article mentioned in the same breath and distorted "the agreements between the central people's government and the Xizang local government on the solution of peacefully liberating Xizang" (abbreviated to "17 agreements") and the principle and policies of the CPC Central Committee on the return of Taiwan to the motherland and peaceful reunification (abbreviated to "9 proposals"). It particularly confused the "high degree of autonomous rights" enjoyed within the "autonomous regions of the minority nationalities" and "special administrative regions" and attempted to fish in muddied waters. It is trying in vain to deceive the people with these dirty tricks.

Comparing the peaceful liberation of Beijing, Hunan, Yunnan and other provinces and municipalities at that time with the 17 agreements signed by the central government and the Xizang local government on the solution of peacefully liberating Xizang on 23 May 1951, the central people's government adopted a very lenient attitude in handling the internal affairs of Xizang. Since the peaceful liberation of Xizang, the central government has always handled the internal affairs of Xizang in line with the policies stipulated in the "17 agreements." For instance, in accordance with agreements 4 and 5 of the "17 agreements," the central government did not change the political system of "combination of politics and religion" carried out at that time in Xizang even after the armed rebellion instigated by the Xizang local government in 1959. According to this system, the establishment of the local political administration of Xizang and the authority and status of the Dalai Lama and Baingen Erdini Qoigvi Gyaincain were also not changed. Moreover, the religious beliefs, customs and habits of the Xizang people were always respected (in light of agreement 7) and the income of the Xizang temples remained as before (in light of agreement 3). Xizang practiced national autonomy (in light of agreements 9 and 10). Industry, agriculture, animal husbandry, commerce, communications and transportation, culture and education were energetically developed. Although the agreements stipulated that the Xizang army had to be redesignated as the PLA (agreement 8) and the various reforms requested by the Xizang people, with the reform of the social system in particular (that is, the abolishment of serfdom requested by the people) (agreement 11), they were not realized for a long time due to the obstacles placed by a handful of elements in the Xizang local government, but still, as always, the central government implemented the "17 agreements." Waiting until these people had come to realize the truth, the central government even promised in 1956 that it would not carry out reforms in the social system and other fields and would not redesignate the Xizang army until after 6 years. All this was well known to the public. It is quite ridiculous for those people to attempt to accuse the CPC of "tearing up the agreement" by taking action in putting down the armed rebellion instigated by the Xizang local government. According to this rule, does it then mean that the Xizang government implemented the agreements by instigating the armed rebellion?

Now, let us return to the text of the "9 proposals." The first article proposes that the KMT and CPC hold "talks on a reciprocal basis so that the two parties will cooperate for the third time to accomplish the great cause of national reunification." This shows that the "9 proposals" are not "adopting a method of peaceful liberation" and are somewhat different from the "17 agreements." The third article proposes that "after the country is unified, Taiwan can enjoy a high degree of autonomy as a special administrative region and it can retain its armed forces."



This is completely different from the text of the "17 agreements" such as "the PLA must be stationed in" in article 2, "practice autonomy in the national minority areas" in article 3, "redesignate the local army" in article 8 and "establishing military and political commissions and other organs in the region" in article 15. Article 4 of the "9 proposals" says "Taiwan's current socioeconomic system will remain unchanged as will its way of life and its economic and cultural relations with foreign countries. There will be no encroachment on the proprietary rights and lawful right of inheritance of private property, houses, land and enterprises, or on foreign investment." This is also different from agreements 11 and 12 of the "17 agreements" that says "it is necessary to carry out various reforms including the reform of the social system" and "on the prerequisites of appointing former officials" respectively.

In a word, after the return of Taiwan to the motherland and the realization of peaceful reunification, as a special administrative region, the nature of the autonomous rights enjoyed by Taiwan will be different from that enjoyed in the national minority regions in the mainland. The former will enjoy autonomous rights under the preconditions of retaining the original social and economic system, while the latter enjoys autonomous rights under the preconditions of practicing the various socialist systems. The setting up of a special administrative region is an effective method that enables two different social systems to exist in a unified country. The national autonomous regions (such as Xinjiang, Xizang, Guangxi, Ningxia and Nei Monggol) are set up under the conditions of socialism and in accordance with the practical conditions and characteristics (political, economic, cultural and other) of the national minority regions. It is also an effective method to accelerate the development of all fields in these regions. These are all included in the constitution of the PRC.

Because of the differences cited above and following more than 30 years of liberation, Xizang has accomplished its democratic and socialist reforms and abolished the serf system. Under the direct leadership of the central people's government, Xizang practices national autonomy, the people will never allow the wheels of history to be turned back. That is why earlier this year, when the Dalai Lama said the Xizang autonomous region must also be allowed to enjoy autonomous rights like those of Taiwan, which will become a special administrative region after its return to the motherland, the CPC flatly refused. This is understandable and it meets with the people's approval. It seems that the author of the "trilogy" is trying to seize upon all this to cause confusion, he might have underestimated the judgement of the vast number of readers.

9 January

HK101300 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0049 GMT 9 Jan 83

[Commentary by Chen Guoshao [7115 0948 1421]: 'What Is the Lesson of Those Who Applaud the "Trilogy?"' -- ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Beijing, 9 Jan (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- Why did Chiang Ching-kuo lavishly praise "A Trilogy of the Fall of Xizang" written by Huang Peng-hsiao? According to the Taiwan CHUNG YANG JIH PAO (CENTRAL DAILY NEWS), it was because Chiang Ching-kuo wanted to make use of it to enable members of the KMT in Taiwan to "profoundly understand the united front plot of the Chinese communists" and hoped that the people of the world understood that his "refusal to compromise and talk with the Chinese communists was due to historical lessons" and so on.

However, a person of good sense knows that there were indeed some people who hatched plots in the history of relations between the CPC and the KMT, but it was never the CPC. The most apparent example was the attitude of both parties toward the "October 10 agreement." At that time, the war of resistance against Japan had just come to a triumphant end and the people throughout the country longed for peace and resolutely opposed the KMT plot of waging a civil war. At that time the U.S. Government also had some misgivings about world democratic opinion, which unanimously opposed the KMT civil war and dictatorial policies. Consequently, the KMT had to invite the CPC to peace talks. After 43 days of negotiations in Chongqing, the representatives of both parties signed the "summary of conversations" (also known as the "October 10 agreement") on 10 October 1945. The agreement confirmed the "basic policy of peace and national construction" put forward by the CPC and recognized "long-termed cooperation on the basis of peace, democracy, solidarity and unity...resolute avoidance of civil war and the building of a new China, independent, free, prosperous and powerful" and so on. However, the KMT did not have the slightest good faith in peace at that time. It took advantage of the U.S. Government support (the U.S. Government gave all-out support to the KMT by dispatching, in addition to supplying large quantities of weapons and equipment, a large number of aircraft and warships to help the KMT in transporting troops on a large scale) to capitalize on its powerful military superiority and indulge in the wishful thinking of "taking advantage of talks, racing against time, concentrating forces and wiping out the CPC." Therefore, while signing the agreement, it intensified the movement of troops and launched attacks on all liberated areas, thus tearing up the "October 10 agreement" before the ink was dry. It also threatened to wipe out all the armed forces of the CPC in 3 to 6 months. Reviewing this phase of history, we can see that it was not the CPC that tore up the "October 10 agreement." We have also expounded before that neither was it the CPC that tore up the "17-point agreement" on the peaceful liberation of Xizang. It can be said that in the history of the CPC, it has never set a precedent in unilaterally breaking its promise or scrapping an agreement. On this point, the senior members of the KMT in Taiwan and all persons familiar with the histories of both the CPC and the KMT know how things stand. Chiang Ching-kuo attempted to make use of the "Trilogy" to invent a myth that "the CPC is perfidious" as a pretext to reject peace talks and reunification. This move is not at all clever.

Then, what lessons should members of the KMT in Taiwan draw from the historical event of the peaceful liberation of Xizang?

The most important lesson is: There is no reason for a split and there is no way out in being content to exercise sovereignty over a part of the country; reunification accords with the will of the people and those who submit to this trend will prosper while those who resist it shall perish. Whosoever understands the times should do his best. Faced with the powerful PRC, the "independence of Xizang" at that time vanished like soap bubbles, and any attempt to sabotage reunification and split the motherland today can only melt into thin air. All members of the KMT in Taiwan who look reality in the face will be able to note that it is impossible for the KMT to "make a counteroffensive against the mainland" and that the policy of "waiting for changes" can only result in wearing itself down. Only KMT-communist cooperation and the road of peaceful reunification are the correct way out. The proposal of the CPC on peaceful reunification is not a "united front plot." Still less is it a supplication to the KMT for something: It proceeds entirely from the interests and prospects of the state and nation. These proposals are neither altogether unjust or unsafe to the KMT in Taiwan. Chiang Ching-kuo is terribly suspicious and has made irresponsible remarks. This is, in fact, an act of trying to estimate what is in the heart of the great by using the heart of the mean, which can only result in puzzling oneself.

Another lesson that should be drawn is that outsiders are unreliable and that reliance on outsiders is absolutely not a way out. With the support of the imperialists and foreign interventionists, the former Xizang local government was extremely fierce and overbearing in splitting the motherland and launching an armed rebellion. The result was that no foreign forces could save it from its doom. Today, there are some people in the Taiwan KMT who cling desperately to foreigners, regarding the so-called "relations act" that constitutes interference in China's internal affairs as a straw to clutch at and willing to make our sacred territory an "unsinkable carrier" of the imperialists. This practice of having blind faith in foreign forces and of damaging state sovereignty and national integrity in a vain attempt to rely on foreign forces to maintain the situation of a separatist regime in a part of the country, will never come to good end.

U.S. RELATIONS WITH TAIWAN, PRC EXAMINED

OW180003 Taipei LIEN HO PAO in Chinese 4 Jan 83 p 2

[Editorial: "Grasp the New Situation in Sino-American and U.S.-Chinese Communists Triangular Relations -- New Year Message No 4"]

[Text] Viewed from any angle, the present relations between the Republic of China and the United States are still very close and inseparable. Although there are no formal diplomatic relations between the two countries, there exists, in essence, a broad and deep-rooted relationship between them. According to statistics, the two-way trade between the countries in the first 10 months of last year amounted to \$12.119 billion, with exports from the ROC reaching \$7.947 billion, an increase of 6.7 percent over the same period in 1981. The rise in the volume of two-way trade, at a time of worldwide economic recession, shows that we are not only inseparable from the United States, but also quite important to them. This interdependent relationship will surely continue to increase and expand.

On the other hand, however, our close relationship with the United States has suffered directly and indirectly from the relative impact of the establishments of diplomatic relations between the United States and the Chinese communists and the continual development in these relations. Although the development of relations between the United States and the Chinese communists does not concern us directly in some respects, yet, as the Chinese communists are our enemy, there exists an unnatural triangular relationship between the United States and the Chinese communists and between the United States and us. Therefore, any action taken by the United States towards the Chinese communists affects us directly or indirectly.

Now, the complex triangular relationship between the United States and the Chinese communists and between the United States and the ROC has been entirely condensed in the two documents, the so-called "17 August joint communique" and the "Taiwan Relations Act." According to the former, there will be some degree of quantitative and qualitative restriction over future U.S. arms sales to the ROC. "In quantity, the value will not exceed that of the total arms sales for the entire year of 1980; in quality, weapons with excessive attacking capability will not be sold." In order to obtain this concession from the United States, the Chinese communists have agreed to use peaceful means in solving the "Taiwan issue." The United States will consider an end to arms sales to the ROC provided the Chinese communists stick to the road of a peaceful solution to the "Taiwan issue."

According to the latter, the United States has an inshirkable obligation to safeguard the freedom and welfare of the people of Taiwan. To achieve this aim, the United States will provide Taiwan with necessary defense weapons and maintain essential relations with it. Therefore, although it has promised the Chinese communists that it will place some quantitative and qualitative restrictions on its arms sales to Taiwan, the United States will also provide Taiwan with defensive weapons in support of the freedom and welfare of the people of Taiwan, and this has become a higher criterion for deciding this issue. The meaning of the so-called quantitative restriction is highly flexible. It all depends on the value of weapons provided by the United States. If the United States is willing to determine the value at a low price, the quantity of weapons will increase, relatively speaking. As for the qualitative restriction, it is more necessary to be determined by the type of weapons possessed by the Chinese communists and the level of their military technological progress. If global weapons systems are generally upgraded, or if the Chinese communists used weapons of higher performance, the defensive weapons provided to Taiwan by the United States will be relatively upgraded. Therefore, as long as the United States faithfully abides by the provisions and spirit of the "Taiwan Relations Act" and provides Taiwan with necessary defensive weapons, the restriction by the "joint communique" will not be very effective.

Therefore, the issuance of the "17 August joint communique" by the United States and the Chinese communists, and the subsequent reiteration by the United States that it will observe the "Taiwan Relations Act" have begun to cause the U.S.-Chinese communists, U.S.-ROC triangular relationship to be in a semifrozen state. Although the Chinese communists have frequently complained and indicated their continuous opposition to U.S. arms sales to Taiwan, they are well aware that this matter cannot be stopped and that it is difficult to resolve. Hence, while making protests they have to give tacit consent to reality, temporarily shelve this problem and allow it to remain. At least, they do not regard this problem **as the core of their dispute** with the United States for fear that it will stand in the way of their still greater goals and demands, that is, to strive for technological transfers and strengthen economic cooperation in order to boost their Sixth "5-Year Plan" and speed up their "four modernizations program." The technological transfers include science and technology in general, as well as military technology. Of these, the technology for developing energy is a priority. To achieve this aim, the Chinese communist regime will dispatch ministers, vice ministers, experts and technical delegations to visit the United States in the coming year. On the other hand, U.S. Secretary of State Shultz, Treasury Secretary Regan, Secretary of Defense Weinberger and Secretary of Commerce Baldrige are scheduled to visit mainland China. These matters will become the nucleus of consultations. The Chinese communists hope to achieve a significant gain in these matters to compensate for their other concessions in relations with the United States.

However, the development of U.S.-Chinese communist relations and whether the Chinese communists can achieve the goal of importing high-grade technology from the United States depends on the evolution of two matters. One is the reconciliation negotiations between the Soviets and the Chinese communists. The other is the Chinese communists' united front activities against Taiwan. If there is a breakthrough in negotiations between the Soviets and the Chinese communists, and if their reconciliation exceeds the limits, or if the Chinese communists' attitude towards, and united front scheme against, Taiwan should undergo a drastic change, the United States will also act differently. Thus, it will reconsider its relations with the Chinese communist regime and the ROC as a whole.

As we view relations between the United States and the Chinese communists and between the United States and the ROC from this angle, our efforts to safeguard the "Taiwan Relations Act", and their attempt to abolish it, will become a key issue. All our efforts regarding our diplomatic activities in the United States should be centered on this point. We must organize all possible forces to win over the U.S. Congress, U.S. intellectual circles and public opinion, so that we can together smash the Chinese communists' scheme of abolishing the act.

JIANG, ZHANG DEATH SENTENCES MAY BE COMMUTED

HK200748 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 20 Jan 83 p 4

["Special Dispatch": "Death Sentences on Jiang Qing, Zhang Chunqiao Will Very Probably Be Changed to Life Imprisonment"]

[Text] Beijing, 20 Jan -- The period of suspension of the death sentences passed 2 years ago today by the special tribunal of the Supreme Court on Jiang Qing and Zhang Chunqiao will terminate on 25 January. What is to be the fate of these rogues? There has recently been considerable speculation about this abroad.

The sentences on the 10-person counterrevolutionary clique headed by Lin Biao and Jiang Qing were publicly pronounced 2 years ago. Now that the suspension period on the death sentences pronounced on Jiang and Zhang is expiring, there is at present no hard news on whether they have to be publicly tried again.

According to the stipulations of the criminal law, if a criminal sentenced to a suspended death sentence shows genuine repentance during the 2 years of his suspension of sentence, the sentence can be changed to life imprisonment, if he shows genuine repentance and also renders some meritorious service, then after the 2 years the sentence can be reduced to between 15 and 20 years' imprisonment; and if he resists reform, the case is serious, and the evidence is certain, the Supreme Court will decide on or confirm the death sentence.

That is to say, a criminal sentenced to suspended death sentence will only have the death sentence carried out if he resists reform and the case is serious. It is said that Jiang and Zhang have been able to observe the prison regulations, and so it is generally expected that the death sentence will not be carried out on them.

Jiang and Zhang committed grave crimes. Two years ago, when the special tribunal sentenced them, their attitude was bad and it was not expected that they would render any meritorious service while serving their sentence; therefore, according to the criminal law, their sentences would not be reduced to 15 to 20 years' imprisonment. It therefore seems most likely that their sentences will be reduced to life imprisonment.

TA KUNG PAO ON U.S.-PRC TEXTILE CONTROVERSY

HK200415 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 20 Jan 83 p 2

["Political Talk" column by Shih Chun-yu [2457 0689 3768]: "China Announces Halt to Imports of U.S. Cotton and Other Goods"]

[Text] Beijing Responds

Soon after the collapse of the Sino-U.S. textile negotiations, the United States unilaterally restricted the imports of 32 kinds of Chinese textile. In response to this, Beijing also announced yesterday the immediate halt of the import approval of cotton, synthetic textiles and soybeans from the United States this year and the import reduction of other U.S. farm produce.

Beijing has taken this measure after reaching the end of its patience. In the course of the Sino-U.S. textile negotiations, the United States adopted an uncompromising stand and was impervious to reason. China had warned in advance that if the United States pressed too hard, China would be forced to make a strong response.

The negotiations started on 6 January. However, the United States had unilaterally announced as early as the 28th of last month its intention to restrict 32 items. The ceilings for 14 items had been fixed previously after an agreement with the other party had been reached. However, the U.S. side still wanted to reduce their quotas by 30-45 percent. The U.S. side also suggested reduction of the other 18 items by as much as 16 percent.



The big slash, reduction and restriction of the 32 items that the United States suggested fully showed that the U.S. side was behaving unscrupulously during the negotiations on a textile agreement.

#### The United States Violates the Principle of Equality and Mutual Benefit

The Sino-U.S. textile agreement was signed in the autumn of 1980 for a period of 2 years. The current negotiations were aimed at signing a new textile agreement. China is not a major supplier among U.S. textile imports. China is far behind other regions, such as Taiwan, South Korea and Hong Kong, in the export of textiles to the United States. Moreover, the Sino-U.S. textile agreement was signed in the spirit of the decision on Sino-U.S. trade relations, namely, it was necessary to develop trade between the two countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. However, in the first textile agreement period, the United States rushed to restrict Chinese textiles. By August last year, the United States had increased the number of restricted Chinese textile items to 15. From August last year to 6 January this year, the two parties had four rounds of negotiations. The U.S. side became more and more inflexible in its attitude. On some major questions, it only asked China to make concessions without any corresponding relaxation on its part. Sometimes it only made some symbolic concessions which were in fact a retrogression.

#### The Chinese Side Naturally Shows Indignation

Particularly before the start of the current round of negotiations, the U.S. side abruptly announced the items of unilateral restriction. That is to say, the U.S. side wanted the Chinese side to accept the unreasonable demand of the U.S. side regardless of whether the Chinese side accepted it or not. How could this style of work fail to rouse the indignation of the Chinese side!

In doing so, the U.S. side has violated the spirit of the fundamental principle governing the trade relationship between the two countries: Both parties should adopt all appropriate measures to create the best conditions in strengthening the economic and trade relations between the two countries.

In view of the fact that China has imported considerable quantities of American farm produce, there has always been a trade deficit on the Chinese side in Sino-U.S. trade. China hoped to improve this unfavorable situation by exporting textiles. However, the United States acted willfully. It sought only its own interest without any regard for the spirit of equality and mutual benefit. This clearly shows that the United States must bear all the consequences and responsibility for the collapse of the Sino-U.S. textile talks.

#### The United States Must Bear the Consequences and the Responsibility

China is a major buyer of U.S. cotton. One-seventh of the raw cotton produced in the United States is exported to China and two-thirds of the total U.S. exports of polyurethane is supplied to China. In the United States, 12 million acres of farm land have been planted for the Chinese market.

As far as China is concerned, its announcement on halting the purchase of U.S. cotton, soybeans and raw materials of synthetic textiles does not constitute an insurmountable problem. China can still purchase them from other countries. The problem is that, with such wild arrogance, the U.S. trade protectionists will certainly further damage the entire Sino-U.S. economic and trade relations.



ZHAO ZIYANG ON HAINAN ISLAND FOR INSPECTION

HK190052 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 19 Jan 83 p 1

["Special Dispatch" from correspondent Wang Chien: "Zhao Ziyang Arrived in Hainan Yesterday for an Inspection"]

[Text] Guangzhou, 18 Jan -- Having completed his fruitful 11-nation tour of Africa, Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang arrived in Hainan Island by special plane at 0838 this morning. Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee First Secretary Ren Zhongyi, Governor Liu Tianfu, and Guangzhou PLA units Commander You Taizhong and Political Commissar Wang Meng made a special journey to meet him.

According to our information, Premier Zhao will carry out an inspection of Hainan and will also preside over concrete studies of the policies for exploiting Hainan and opening it up to the world.

TA KUNG PAO: YE JIANYING ARRIVES IN GUANGZHOU

HK160102 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 16 Jan 83 p 1

[Special report: "Marshal Ye Comes South to Guangzhou"]

[Text] Guangzhou, 15 Jan -- NPC Standing Committee Chairman Ye Jianying has come south to Guangzhou. This was revealed by Political Bureau member Wang Zhen at the gathering to mark the end of a cadre rotational study course at the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee's party school. Wang Zhen said that Marshal Ye hopes that everyone will make still greater contributions to the four modernizations in the new year.

5 JAN PLANE HIJACKING IN CHINA UNSUCCESSFUL

HK111022 Hong Kong HSIANG KANG SHIH PAO in Chinese 9 Jan 83 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Plane Hijacking Reportedly Occurred Over the Mainland 5 January"]

[Text] A reliable source disclosed that another unsuccessful plane hijacking has again occurred over the mainland. The number of hijackers and the reason for the hijacking are unknown.

According to the report, this unsuccessful hijacking occurred on 5 January. This plane was scheduled to fly from Hangzhou to Shanghai. After takeoff, fierce fighting broke out on the plane and one person was killed. The plane was due to take off from Shanghai at 1520 on the afternoon of 5 January but circled in the air for 2 hours because of the incident. In the end, the Russian-made Ilyushin-14 passenger plane was forced to land at the Luqiao airfield. The Luqiao airfield is a small military airfield 330 kms south of Shanghai and only slightly more than 50 kms from Dachen Island.

Commentators here said that this plane had obviously been diverted from its original course and forced to fly toward Taiwan. The hijacked plane did not belong to the Civil Aviation Administration of China [CAAC], so there were no Hong Kong passengers aboard. For this reason, communist China may not make an external announcement of this incident. Due to the fact that most of the aircraft used by the CAAC for external flights are foreign-made Tridents and the hijacked plane was an Ilyushin-14, it is believed that the hijacked plane was on a domestic flight, but whether for military use or general transportation use is unknown. According to nonofficial sources: even hijackings took place in China last year, three of which had something to do with communist servicemen. In the past, most of the hijackers had hoped to fly to Taiwan to seek political freedom. However, official communist quarters have never made public the reasons and other relevant details of the hijackings. The only exception was the unsuccessful hijacking over Xian, and communist China has brought to trial and severely punished the five young ringleaders.

I. 21 Jan 83

W 4

CHINA  
HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

LIAO CHENGZHI ON RECOVERING HONG KONG

HK180153 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 18 Jan 83 p 2

[Dispatch by special correspondent Chang Ko-chao: "Liao Chengzhi Explains That Passing Bill to Britain Means That China Will Definitely Recover Sovereignty Over Hong Kong"]

[Text] Beijing, 17 Jan -- The visiting group of New Territories personages gave a banquet in the Anhui room of the Great Hall of the People this evening, to which NPC Standing Committee Vice Chairman Liao Chengzhi and responsible persons concerned were invited. The two sides talked for 1 hour 15 minutes before the banquet, discussing again the views exchanged in previous days. During the exchange of views, Liao Chengzhi reiterated China's stand and viewpoint on handling the issue of the future of Hong Kong.

After the meeting, group leader Liu Huang-fa revealed that Liao Chengzhi explicitly stated that China would recover sovereignty over Hong Kong in 1977; he also clarified that the ball kicked by China to Britain was a big one, not a small one, and it indicated that China would definitely recover sovereignty over Hong Kong, and did not mean some unofficial scheme.

Liu Huang-fa said that the members of the visiting group expressed agreement and support for China's stand on recovering sovereignty over Hong Kong.

The group will end its 8-day visit tomorrow and fly back to Hong Kong on CA 101 in the morning.

More on Liao Remarks

HK170147 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 17 Jan 83 p 1

[Dispatch from special correspondent Chang Ko-chao: "Liao Chengzhi Tells the New Territories Visiting Group, China Is Awaiting Britain's Reply"]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 16 Jan -- NPC Standing Committee Vice Chairman Liao Chengzhi gave a banquet this evening from the "visiting group of New Territories personages" in the Xinjiang room of the Great Hall of the People.

When meeting Liao Chengzhi, the group had requested to call on Deng Xiaoping. This evening Liao Chengzhi thanked them and extended regards on behalf of Deng Xiaoping. He said Deng Xiaoping had been unable to meet them due to official business.

While chatting during the banquet, Chang Jen-lung, a member of the group, mentioned the question of communications between Hong Kong and the interior of China. Liao Chengzhi revealed that double-tracking of the Guangzhou-Shenzhen railroad is currently in progress and it is hoped to complete the entire project in 3 years. This will be coordinated with the electrification of the entire Hong Kong section of the line in July.

The visiting group flew back to Beijing from Qingdao this evening, and immediately went to the banquet.

This evening the "visiting group of New Territories personages" talked to reporters in the Jianguo Hotel about the progress of their visit. Liu Huang-fa, leader of the group, said they had been informed when talking with Liao Chengzhi that the Sino-British talks remained deadlocked. The Chinese side had given its views to the British side and was now awaiting their reply.

He also stated that Liao Chengzhi had said that China had passed the ball to Britain but did not know whether Britain would send the ball back as a long shot on goal or as a corner kick.

Liu Huang-fa told the reporters that during its visit the group had made a point of requesting that the Chinese and British sides announce the results of the talks at an early date so as to stabilize people's confidence in the future of Hong Kong. He said that Liao Chengzhi was even more concerned over this issue than they were.

Liu Huang-fa said that with regard to the contents of the statement of five opinions they had put forward, Liao Chengzhi had said that they should seek great harmony while reserving small differences, and had also said that both sides could hold further talks in the future. Liao Chengzhi hoped that the visiting group would make still greater efforts for the common interests of China, Britain and Hong Kong.

Liu Huang-fa also said that when the visiting group had held talks with Zheng Hong, vice chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, on 12 January, both sides had a broad exchange of views on the economic recession in Hong Kong. The group proposed that the council provide assistance and have the Chinese investment banks in Hong Kong provide long-term low-interest loans and support to Hong Kong industrialists and businessmen amid the environment of the world recession. The council welcomed this proposal and said it would pass it on to the Bank of China; it hoped this would come to pass.

On his impressions gained during the visit, Chen Jin-hsin, deputy leader of the group, said that everyone knows China's principled stand on Hong Kong future; but China will show plenty of flexibility in handling specific matters after recovering sovereignty over Hong Kong.

He said that China had laid great stress on maintaining Hong Kong's prosperity and stability. He said that no matter how great and powerful China was, it would not pursue chauvinism on the international scene; as far as Hong Kong was concerned, the principles it had advanced would not be changed when the time came.

#### Liao on Hong Kong Economy

HK1703[6 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 17 Jan 83 p 1

[Text] Chinese officials are concerned about the viability of the Hong Kong economy if the British connection is severed, a senior Chinese official told a visiting delegation from Hong Kong yesterday.

The remark was relayed by the chairman of the Heung Yee Kuk, Mr Lau Wong-fat [Liu Huang-fa], after a meeting with the vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress, Mr Liao Chengzhi, yesterday evening.

In a long-distance telephone interview with the SCM POST, Mr Lau also said that Chinese officials were now considering ways to back up the Hong Kong dollar as an independent international currency, to maintain the territory's prosperous overseas trade.

He said that Mr Liao was aware of the situation of the Hong Kong dollar, and the problems which might arise if it was separated from sterling.

Mr Liao understood that most of Hong Kong's foreign trade was with Commonwealth countries and that many important trade negotiations were conducted through Britain.

According to Mr Lau, the delegation did not raise the question of Hong Kong people ruling Hong Kong, but Mr Liao volunteered the information that such a plan was on the drawing board.

Mr Liao told the delegation that the plan was too complicated to be disclosed at the present stage.

Mr Lau said the delegation was told that China had already forwarded its proposed solution on the 1997 issue to Britain but had yet to get a response from the other side.

But Mr Liao did not elaborate on the proposals, he said.

A former chairman of the Kuk, Mr Chan Yat-sun, analysed the present economic and political situation in Hong Kong for the vice chairman.

Mr Liao responded that the analysis would be helpful for future reference in setting up more joint ventures between China and Hong Kong.

The delegation will meet Mr Liao today at a dinner party and will return tomorrow.

#### FUTURE STATUS OF HONG KONG DISCUSSED

##### Sino-British Talks 'Deadlocked'

HK160344 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 16 Jan 83 p 1

[Special dispatch by correspondent Kuang Hsu-chun: "Chen Jih-hsin Talks About His Meeting With Liao Chengzhi"]

[Excerpts] Qingdao, 15 Jan -- On the eve of the conclusion of the visit of the delegation of new territories notables to Qingdao, Chen Jih-hsin, a member of the delegation, had an interview with the reporter in Huiquan guest house. Overlooking billowy Jiaozhou Bay and the beach, he talked freely about his feelings on his visits to Beijing and Qingdao.

Question: What proposals did you make to Vice Chairman Liao Chengzhi?

Answer: We chiefly talked about the future of Hong Kong. Being representatives of the public of the New Territories and proceeding from the wishes of the Hong Kong residents, we made some proposals on maintaining the prosperity and stability of Hong Kong, including the construction of an international airport at Deep Bay with Sino-British cooperation, the development of Hong Kong as a rear service base for the exploitation of oilfields in the South China Sea, the construction of a nuclear power plant and the acceleration of construction of the Shenzhen special economic zone. Vice Chairman Liao was interested in our proposals, saying that they were "useful at present and helpful in the future." He said that this was our first meeting and there would second, third and fourth and even more meetings to exchange opinions and increase mutual understanding.

Question: What was Mr Liao's view on Hong Kong's future?

Answer: China's view on Hong Kong's future is known to all. Vice Chairman Liao talked in rather concrete terms about some problems. Our general impression is that China will adopt flexible means in handling problems concerning Hong Kong's future. He reiterated China's willingness to maintain the prosperity and stability of Hong Kong. He stressed that no matter how powerful China becomes, its policy currently adopted toward Hong Kong would not be changed in the future.

Question: Did he give any news about the Sino-British negotiations?

Answer: The negotiations are continuing and are still deadlocked. Reportedly, this is because the British prime minister adheres to the "three treaties." China has passed the ball to Britain and is waiting to see how Britain will pass it back. Mr Liao hoped that we would urge on the British side.

Question: Many people overseas are worried about China's restructuring. What is your opinion?

Answer: We also talked with Mr. Liao about this question. He said that in China, not only the older generation but the younger as well would not allow China to go back to the situation like that during the 10 years of turmoil. The 1 billion Chinese people would not allow this; such a change would be impossible, and this was the will of the people.

#### Sino-British Cooperation

HK170937 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 16 Jan 83 p 1

["New Talk" column: "China, Britain Promote Cooperation; Hong Kong People Should Rule Hong Kong"]

[Text] British Secretary of State for Industry Patrick Jenkin went to Beijing for talks with Chen Muhua, Chinese minister of foreign economic relations and trade. At the welcoming dinner last evening, Chen Muhua pointed out the good relations between China and Britain in the political, economic and cultural fields and stressed in particular the cooperation in the field of economic relations and trade.

Chen Muhua also introduced the condition of China's Sixth 5-Year Plan to Jenkin, and said that the focus during this period of construction will be on the fields of energy resources, communications and transportation, agriculture and technical transformation of existing enterprises. She hoped that China and Britain will score great successes through cooperation in the above-mentioned fields. In reply, Jenkin expressed Britain's willingness and capability of cooperating with China. According to reports, this round of talks at the ministerial level between China and Britain has been successful, and the two countries will strengthen cooperation in such fields as coal, petroleum and electric energy production.

Cooperation in such fields as energy resources will inevitably take a long period of time. Judging from signs, Sino-British cooperation will enter a new historical phase and truly has broad prospects for development.

Looking back on the past, Sino-British cooperation had taken a tortuous course. Britain came to the orient in the 19th century and was the first to open China's door with gunboat diplomacy in order to sell opium and narcotics. Britain also started a war because of this, seized Hong Kong and forced China to open up five trading ports. In the following century, Britain used Hong Kong as a base to grab huge economic interests from China. During this period, Sino-British cooperation was out of the question and there was only unilateral plunder.

The founding of the PRC in 1949 made possible the development of Sino-British cooperation on an equal basis. However, Britain waited until 1972 before establishing normal diplomatic relations with China at the ambassadorial level. After the smashing of the "Gang of four" and the complete subsiding of the turmoil of the "Cultural Revolution," Hua Guofeng visited Britain in his capacity as premier, and then last year, Mrs Thatcher became the first British prime minister to visit Beijing, to talk about Sino-British cooperation and to bring up the issue of solving Hong Kong's future.

From this one can see that Britain is not without conditions for completely eliminating the vestiges of colonialism in her relations with China and opening up a new chapter in Sino-British cooperation. The development of economic intercourse with China on an equal basis conforms to Britain's basic interests, and for the sake of this objective, there is absolutely no further need for Britain to maintain her rule in Hong Kong. The Chinese Government has repeatedly reiterated in the past that Hong Kong is a problem left by history which must be settled in a peaceful manner through negotiations when conditions are ripe.

Conditions are ripe at present, and the process of negotiations has started. Mrs Thatcher first brought up the solving of this problem on her own accord when she visited Beijing.

Hong Kong is Chinese territory, and the solution of the issue of Hong Kong's future is, of course, for China to reassert sovereignty over Hong Kong. The cardinal principle of the nation discussed by the Chinese people in this issue is the embodiment of the overall, long-term and real interests of the whole Chinese people. Any further delay over this problem left by history and any bartering away or leasing of sovereignty owned by China is a violation of the cardinal principle of the nation and also cannot be in accord with the interests of the Chinese nation.

China has decided to reassert sovereignty over Hong Kong no later than 1995 and let the Hong Kong people run Hong Kong. This is the cardinal principle of the nation as well as the greatest interest of the nation. This not only is in accord with the needs of China's modernization, but is also in accord with the basic goal of maintaining the prosperity and stability of Hong Kong. For Britain, Hong Kong people running Hong Kong will also be better than continuing to shoulder the colonialist burden of British people ruling Hong Kong. The speech made by Ian Wigglesworth, vice chairman of the Anglo-Hong Kong Parliamentary Group, yesterday that Britain should still rule Hong Kong after 1995 is utter nonsense and shows that he in fact knows absolutely nothing about the Hong Kong issue.

#### Proposal on Hong Kong Issue

HK120717 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 10 Jan 83 p 2

["New Talk" column: "Understanding the Situation and Having More Faith"]

[Text] Yesterday, a new organization, the "meeting point," issued a proposal on the future of Hong Kong. The organization mainly consists of young professional people who were born and brought up in Hong Kong. They are undertaking active research into the affairs of this city with the spirit of administering Hong Kong affairs by the Hong Kong residents.

Besides the statement of fundamental beliefs and basic views on the current situation of the organization, there are also concrete suggestions on the political, economic, social and legal affairs in the proposal. The beliefs are relatively explicit, the views are relatively clear and the suggestions are comprehensive. It is proper to say that this proposal, which was made at the beginning of this year, was a result of the development of events and people's active discussions last year. With the lapse of time, the situation is becoming clearer and clearer, and the confidence of the Hong Kong residents, who have learned more about the arrangements for the future, is being strengthened day by day.

The fundamental beliefs of the new organization are: "Hong Kong is an inseparable part of China and it is unquestionable that China has sovereignty over the territory. It is only a matter of time before Hong Kong is reunited with China. When conditions are ripe, the reunification issue will be satisfactorily solved." The fundamental view on the current situation is: "Since China has made it clear that Hong Kong's prosperity would be maintained after China regains its sovereignty, there is no reason to believe that the economy would suffer heavy blows when the people in Hong Kong take over administration of the territory from the British."

Well said! These remarks point out the inseparability of "regaining sovereignty" and "maintaining prosperity." Both should be, and can be, achieved.



Conditions will be ripe for the settlement of the Hong Kong issue. A good relationship has been established between China and Britain. This provides good conditions for seeking British cooperation in this settlement. When the year 1997 comes, Britain will find no reasons not to return Hong Kong to China. By that time, New China will have waited 48 years. Since its founding, the PRC has strengthened its national defense, improved the people's livelihood and stabilized its political system. The internal and external situation has been becoming better and better. Since order was brought out of chaos and the minds emancipated over the past few years, the situation has been more conducive to the formulation of a series of special policies and principles for Hong Kong, which will suit the realities in this city. The process of settling the Hong Kong issue should begin now.

The growth of a new generation of patriotic and professional people also shows that the internal conditions for the settlement of the Hong Kong issue are becoming riper and riper. Not only members of the "meeting point," numbering several dozens at the initial stage, but also many other organizations and people who cherish the same ideals have aired their views on the future of Hong Kong. They are studying hard, accumulating experiences and showing great concern for the future of Hong Kong.

Settling the Hong Kong issue is a historical duty for the Chinese people, including the compatriots in Hong Kong. When taking part in an interview with the "meeting point" members, a television director in charge of English programs asked: Since you love the motherland, why do you not move away to the mainland? This is really not a wise question, for since Hong Kong is a part of Chinese territory, the residents in Hong Kong who love this city naturally love the motherland.

Now the residents in Hong Kong have more and more faith in administering Hong Kong's affairs themselves. They have recognized that Hong Kong can be run without the British. However, they do not demand that the British people who love their country go home, for they can still make contributions in the future under the administration of the Hong Kong residents.

#### Hong Kong Self-Rule Urged

HK180749 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 18 Jan 83 p 2

["Special Feature" by LI Tzu-sung [2621 1311 6139]: "How Can We Wait Another 30 Years"]

[Text] Not long ago, Beijing made a statement that China will regain sovereignty over Hong Kong not later than 1997.

Although it is less than 15 years until 1997, counting by the day and hour, it is not a short period of time.

If we trace back to 1842 (22d year of reign of Emperor Dao Guang) from 1997, that is, the year when the Qing government was forced to sign the Treaty of Nanking to cede Hong Kong to Britain, it is a long term of 150 years.

Our ancient people regarded "30 years as a generation." Come to think of it, several generations have passed since this indenture, which sold us to foreign powers -- the unequal treaty -- has tightly bound the Chinese people.

There are altogether 48 years just reckoning from the founding of New China in 1949 to the time of regaining sovereignty over Hong Kong in 1997. In order to respect history and reality, we, New China have waited for 48 years. Is this not long enough?

However, there are some people who still complain of it not being long enough and they demand that we wait another 30 years -- another generation.

Why do they demand that we wait for another generation? Probably they are used to relying on others and fear that if the British Government "leaves too early," Hong Kong's prosperity is sure to collapse. Therefore, they demand a "transition period" of 30 years, so as to maintain the "three-legged stool" relations between China, Britain and Hong Kong.

With regard to the above "intelligent view," I would like to ask: Why is it that the local people have not made a mess in the colonies where Britain gave up rule and why in Hong Kong where there are so many intelligent and industrious Chinese, can they not rule Hong Kong by themselves?

Take Singapore and Malaysia for example. Many years after Britain left the place, did not Singapore and Malaysia maintain prosperity as before and even make it better than under British rule?

Those who have issued their "intelligent views" regard their "ideas and schemes" as advantageous to China, Britain and Hong Kong. But they do not know that in fact it is harmful to all three parties.

It is certainly unreasonable for Britain to continue to rule Hong Kong for another 30 years after 1997. If China submits to foreign powers and extends the unequal treaty, is this not equal to humiliating the nation and forfeiting its sovereignty and making a laughing stock of itself before the people just as the Qing government did?

We hold that by regaining sovereignty over Hong Kong and applying the principle of Hong Kong people ruling Hong Kong, we will be able to maintain its prosperity. However, those who propose their "intelligent views" insist that Hong Kong people ruling Hong Kong will come to no effect and that we must rely on the British Government again to rule Hong Kong for another 30 years. Is this not impairing the national dignity and their own rights and interests by themselves if the Hong Kong people are not aware of it and regard falsehood as truth?

As to Britain, since the Second World War, under the stress of the anti-colonialist trend, she has given up the various colonies one after another. The title of "the empire over which the sun never sets" was long ago liquidated by Britain itself. If the British Government continues to occupy China's territory and refuses to withdraw from Hong Kong, is this not destroying its own image and asking for disadvantages to themselves?

It is absolutely impermissible to run affairs that encroach upon the interests of either parties of China, Britain or Hong Kong.

The situation is such that even Mr Ian Wrigglesworth, vice chairman of the All-Party British-Hong Kong Parliamentary Group had to admit that Hong Kong must be returned to China. However, it is rather too conceited for Mr Wrigglesworth to say that only the British can rule Hong Kong well. It is not surprising at all that there is a Wrigglesworth in Britain, who thinks highly of himself and looks down upon the Hong Kong people. As for us, Hong Kong Chinese, we are the principal force for making Hong Kong prosper and masters of New China. Therefore, we have no reason whatsoever to underestimate our own capabilities and resign ourselves to the domination of foreign powers.

I believe that after China has regained the sovereignty of Hong Kong and applied the principle of Hong Kong people ruling Hong Kong, we will definitely achieve greater success and prosperity.

## Hong Kong's Future Prospects

HK170353 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 14 Jan 83 p 2

["New Talk" column: "Maintaining the Status Quo With or Without a Time Limit"]

[Excerpts] During the annual discussion meeting of the urban council, there were some more members who talked about Hong Kong's future. Some people said that the problem about Hong Kong's future would become the dullest topic this year, but the warm discussion on this problem in the session of the urban council has proved these people wrong. The members focused their discussion on the continuance of the status quo in Hong Kong. On this point, council member Yang Hsiaohua made a pithy analysis.

Yang Hsiaohua put forward three elements that he thought should be maintained: 1) rule by law, that is, everybody being equal before the law; 2) freedom, including freedom to make a living, and freedom of speech and movement; and 3) an economic system favorable for international investment.

I believe that many people will agree with seeing these three elements as essential for maintaining Hong Kong's prosperity and stability. The continuance of these three elements after China's recovery of its sovereignty over Hong Kong is guaranteed. In China's new constitution, there is a clear clause on "all citizens being equal before the law" as Mr Yang proposed and there are also stipulations on freedom of speech, press, assembly, association, demonstration, religion, the individual, and communication.

There is furthermore a clause on special administrative zones in the new constitution. When China takes Hong Kong back, it will turn Hong Kong into a special administrative zone, maintain Hong Kong's economic system unchanged and arrange everything there in a more flexible way than in the areas other than a special administrative region.

Any actions that run counter to these valuable elements in Hong Kong's status quo will not only give rise to a problem that hinders Hong Kong's prosperity and stability but also constitutes an offense against the constitution. Any Chinese Government or leaders have to resign for this offense, if they have committed it.

Another kind of offense for which any Chinese leader has to lose his office is the offense of betrayal and humiliation in selling or renting anew any of China's sovereignty over its territory. The new constitution stipulates that China is a unified country of many nationalities and that the great cause of reunifying our motherland is a sacred duty for all Chinese people. It also clearly stipulates that a Chinese citizen has the duty to safeguard his motherland's security, honor and interests and must not do anything harmful to his motherland's security, honor and interests. This stipulation must be observed by all Chinese leaders and no one is allowed to humiliate the dignity of our country.

The three unequal treaties concerning the Hong Kong area were forced on China's Qing government by the United Kingdom in the 19th century after the dirty opium war. New China has never acknowledged these treaties; therefore, there will never be any possibility of extending these treaties. Neither the Chinese Government nor the Chinese people will tolerate anything that runs counter to the interests of our nation.

The duration of time for maintaining Hong Kong's status quo as a special administrative region has not yet been fixed. People can make proposals on the length of the duration, say 30 or 40 years. However, the time for ending the United Kingdom's rule over Hong Kong has been fixed and it is by no means possible to extend it by 30 years or even just to 1998.

**END OF**

**FICHE**

**DATE FILMED**

JAN 24, 1983

B

